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BEIJING REVIEW ON SUPERPOWER RIVALRY IN 1982

HK171023 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 2, 10 Jan 83 pp 21-26

[Unattributed article: "1982, A Year of Mounting Troubles" -- Part II]

[Text] This is the second and last part of the Article. The first part appeared in our last issue.

U.S. AND SOVIET ACTIONS IN THE PAST YEAR CONVINCED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES THAT ONLY BY SELF-HELP, MUTUAL AID, CO-OPERATION AND UNITY AMONG THEMSELVES COULD THEY STAND UP TO U.S. AND SOVIET PRESSURE AND DEFEND THEIR ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

[Sentence set off in boldface and printed in larger type than rest of copy]

Superpowers Alienate Their Allies

The U.S. ability to control Western Europe and Japan has been weakened in the long course of changes in the world's balance of power. While continuing to rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella for protection, Western Europe and Japan have made every use of the contradictions between Washington and Moscow to strengthen themselves, enhance their positions in international affairs and extend their influence in the world. Their efforts have accelerated the process of the transformation from a world with "two poles" into one with "multi-poles."

Differences between the United States and Western Europe surfaced after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Washington emphasized a hard-line policy towards Moscow, whereas Western Europe sought to maintain detente with the Soviet Union. In 1981 this disagreement was most clearly manifested in their attitudes towards the NATO "two-track decision" that called for deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe while simultaneously negotiating with the Soviets. Washington stressed deployment, but Western Europe emphasized negotiation.

Last year, new differences arose on the issue of economic sanctions against Moscow. The bickering across the Atlantic over the Soviet natural gas pipeline project lasted for more than six months. In this confrontation, Western Europe openly defied White House orders. Even the British Conservative Government, whose Soviet policy was basically the same as Washington's, was no exception. Only after repeated negotiations and concessions from both sides (chiefly Washington) was an agreement reached in November. Then President Reagan lifted the sanctions, thus easing the tension. But some basic differences on the issue of East-West trade remain, and it seems unlikely that they will be overcome soon.

Furthermore, while Washington engaged in economic sanctions, other countries tried to expand trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries to help alleviate their economic difficulties and facilitate infiltration into Eastern Europe. These quarrels were manifestations of Western Europe moving away from Washington. It is no longer easy for the White House to impose its will on others.

Japan, proceeding from its strategic objective to transform itself from an economic power into a political power in the 1980s, has sought to play a greater role in world economic and political affairs, a role usually associated with the world's "poles." In a June 1982 speech in Honolulu, in what became known as the "Suzuki doctrine," former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki added political colour to the plan for economic co-operation around the Pacific circle.

Apart from seeking to expand its influence in the Asian and Pacific region, Japan also tried to play a more important part in international economic relations. It offered to help Europe and the United States make economic adjustments, and even proposed loaning huge sums to Washington. Trade frictions intensified last year between Japan and others, notably the United States and Western Europe. Although Japan made some small concessions under pressure, serious problems remained unresolved. Japan turned its attention to the Third World countries and differed from Washington in its position on the North-South dialogue.

Militarily, Japan is increasing its importance. Its military spending last year reached the highest postwar level and will increase by 7 per cent annually for the next five years. It also decided to extend protection of shipping lines to 1,000 nautical miles and permit two U.S. squadrons of F-16 bombers to be stationed on its territory. The unsatisfied Washington is still pressing Japan to further expand its armed forces and to assume more military duties. Tokyo, however, is loath to take too big a step in this respect for various political and economic reasons. All these contributed to reinforcing Japan's tendency to turn further away from the United States and seek an independent big power status.

Moscow's relations with its allies is undergoing profound changes. Events in Poland were evidence that Soviet influence over Eastern Europe has declined, and it will wane further as Moscow and its allies sink deeper into their economic troubles.

The Kremlin has reduced aid to its allies and its harsh trading terms have seriously hurt them. Since 1982, Moscow has cut its low-price oil and natural gas supply to Eastern Europe by 10 percent and raised the prices of Soviet goods to Eastern Europe twice as much as East European commodities exported to the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe's adverse balance of trade with Moscow hit a record high in 1981, and shot up one-third higher in 1982. Faced with this deteriorating situation, some of the East European countries demanded that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) slacken control over its members. At the same time they sought to expand trade with countries outside CMEA. Because of its own difficulties, and in view of the lessons of Poland, the Kremlin could not but relax its tight grip on the East European countries' internal affairs and allow them to diversify their economies. The Soviet press said that the Soviet Union must seriously study and make extensive use of the successes of some of the "socialist family" members in resolving their national economic problems.

The growing tendency of the allies of both Washington and Moscow to seek greater independence provided an opportunity for the two superpowers to carry out divisive activities exacerbated the quarrels among the Western countries, while U.S. moves increased frictions between Moscow and Eastern Europe.

Third World Efforts To Close Ranks

Contradictions between North and South have grown more acute in the past year. The Third World countries made constant efforts to adjust their relations while striving to overcome their own difficulties, improve their economies and maintain their national independence. They sought to promote solidarity in their ranks and, to varying degrees, set themselves apart from the two superpowers. But as many of them are interdependent with the West, they still cherished great expectations of the global negotiations on North-South relations and of the transformation of the old international economic order.

The United States adopted an obstinate attitude on both issues. Exploiting the Third World countries' difficulties, Washington used high-handed policies in an attempt to divide them. Because of U.S. obstruction, there was no progress towards global negotiations.

Early last year, Washington rejected an agreement on the Law of the Sea, which had been approved by the overwhelming majority of countries. Later, it incited other Western countries to rescind earlier positions and reject the agreement. These U.S. moves aroused strong resentment from the Third World.

On the other hand, some developing countries that historically had closer relations with the Soviet Union became somewhat alienated from Moscow, because as difficulties grew, Soviet aid diminished.

U.S. and Soviet actions in the past year convinced an increasing number of Third World countries that only by self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and unity among themselves could they stand up to U.S. and Soviet pressure and defend their economic interests. An important manifestation last year of South-South co-operation was the continued growth of regional cooperation among the developing countries. While old regional organizations expanded their activities, new ones sprang up or were under consideration in central Africa, southeast Africa, the Gulf region and Latin America. The February 1982 South-South consultations in New Delhi showed that the Third World countries must first of all adjust their different demands and strengthen co-operation among themselves before they can expect any progress in the North-South dialogue.

A happy development last year was that some of the old differences and contradictions among the Third World countries were eased. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Arab "moderates" and "hardliners" began to move closer to each other in order to seek a fair and realistic settlement of the Palestinian issue. The Arab Fes Middle East peace plan was a product of this new trend towards unity. Egypt, which had and itself isolated in the Arab world after it signed the Camp David agreements, gradually improved its relations with other Arab countries. Some Latin American countries began to forget their old feuds and moved towards each other as they tried to maintain some distance from Washington. For instance, Venezuela formally applied for membership in the Non-Aligned Movement, Colombia and Argentina cooled their relations with the United States, and the region began to consider establishing an organization which would comprise all the Latin American countries and exclude the United States. As a Latin American political critic observed, the region has begun to replace pan-Americanism with Latin Americanism.

In South Asia, India and Pakistan improved their relations through talks between their leaders. Oman and South Yemen, who had been in discord for 15 years, also signed a normalization agreement last October.

In spite of their difficulties, Third World nations still exerted tremendous influence over resolutions of regional conflicts, helping push the world situation in a healthy direction. On the Palestinian question, Arabs tried to win over and at the same time to resist the United States and other Western countries, thus further isolating Israel. Third World countries condemned Britain for its colonialist acts in the Malvinas Islands and opposed U.S. backing of London in the British-Argentine conflict. Deterred by mounting anti-U.S. movements in the Third World, especially in Latin America, Washington sided with Latin American countries when it voted on the Malvinas Islands issue at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Non-aligned Movement, the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Organization of Islamic Conference and Arab League all continued efforts to mediate an end of the war between Iran and Iraq. The principled struggle of the African front countries for Namibia's independence isolated the South African authorities and their supporter, the U.S. Government.

The Third World struggle against Soviet hegemonism also progressed. The overwhelming majority of the Third World countries have all along maintained, both inside and outside the United Nations, opposition towards Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnamese aggression of Kampuchea. The Afghan people's armed resistance against Soviet occupation continued to grow. The Kampuchean people smashed the third Vietnamese dry season offensive. The formation of the three-party coalition government marked a new stage in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. It further strengthened the legitimate status of Democratic Kampuchea, whose representatives to the United Nations were once again accepted at the organization's 37th session by even more countries than the year before. More isolated, Moscow found its influence in the Third World further limited.

Of course, the two superpowers also exploited the Third World countries' difficulties and divided them by winning over some and applying pressure on others. Some developing countries were more concerned about overcoming their own immediate difficulties than with the whole Third World long-term interests. These nations showed a tendency to make compromises and concessions in their struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. Affected by U.S. and other Western nations' disruptive activities, the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sometimes could not take unified action. Some countries wavered in their stand of opposing Soviet hegemonism, and on the Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions, adverse currents appeared from time to time. These tendencies, which were harmful to the Third World unity in its struggle against hegemonism, were, however, not the mainstream, but a tributary. Also, it should be pointed out that the Third World unprecedentedly enhanced its status and role in the international arena, and its coordinated actions in the United Nations often reduced the two superpowers to a minority position. Washington even threatened to quit the world body. In face of the increasingly awakening peoples of the Third World, Moscow and Washington can no longer do whatever they wish.

China in World Affairs

Amid the worldwide economic recession and international turmoil, China in 1982 enjoyed national stability and unity. The entire Chinese people were busy building up their material and spiritual civilizations in the direction charted by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The country's economic construction achieved organizations and Western government institutions acknowledged that China maintained steady growth amid worldwide depression and that its external trade rose by a big margin while world trade dropped.

Over the past year, China's pursuit of an independent foreign policy has done a great deal to combat hegemonism, defend world peace and strengthen unity among the Third World countries. Together with the overwhelming majority of the Third World nations, China opposed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and gave firm support to the two peoples' struggle. The three Kampuchean coalition government leaders visited Beijing, cementing the ties between the two countries.

China has always sincerely hoped to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders in the past year also repeatedly expressed their desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations, and consultations between the two countries' vice-foreign ministers were resumed. But China made it clear that, to achieve any genuine improvement in the two countries' relations, the Soviet Union should take some actions to change its hegemonist behaviour and rid China of the Soviet menace. It is not yet clear what actions the Soviets will take.

China opposed the United States' support for Israel and the South African authorities. It struggled against Washington's hegemonist behaviour in U.S.-China relations. The U.S. Government on the one hand expressed hope for furthering its relations with China, but on the other hand it confirmed the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continued arms sales to Taiwan. China hoped that Sino-U.S. relations could develop smoothly, but it could not tolerate U.S. infringement on its sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs. Several months of negotiations finally resulted in a Sino-U.S. joint communique. However, Sino-U.S. relations can develop smoothly only if the U.S. Government strictly abides by the communique and works to gradually reduce and finally resolve the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In short, in handling its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, China followed a principled policy and linked the development of state relations to the struggle against hegemonism. China, in opposition to the U.S.-Soviet arms race, took an active part in UN-sponsored disarmament conferences and urged Moscow and Washington, who share the main responsibility for world disarmament, to act first to substantially reduce their military buildup.

China's relations with West European countries continued to develop last year. The British prime minister and the president of the Federal Republic of Germany visited China, helping strengthen bilateral relations and promote mutual understanding. During her stay in China, Mrs Thatcher held talks on the Xianggang (Hongkong) issue with Chinese leaders. The Chinese Government made it clear that China will recover its sovereignty over the whole of Xianggang's prosperity and stability. China and Britain agreed to hold negotiations on the issue.

Nineteen eighty-two marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. The exchange of visits by the prime ministers of the two countries during the year further strengthened relations. Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and other friendly exchanges also increased. In the meantime, however, the Japanese Education Ministry's censorship of school textbooks distorted the history of Japan's invasion of China. After the Chinese Government protested against this to the Japanese Government, and after Chinese, Japanese and many other Asian peoples rose in opposition to the ministry's distortion, the Japanese Government agreed to correct the mistakes, thereby basically resolving the issue. But, as Chinese leaders repeatedly have noted, it remains a joint task of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to guard against manoeuvres by the still extant tiny group of Japanese militarists and prevent the resurgence of militarism in Japan.

Last year, China further expanded its relations with other Third World countries and markedly increased exchanges with them. More than 20 Third World state leaders visited China, the largest number in many years. Talks between Chinese and other Third World leaders improved mutual understanding and strengthened bilateral co-operation.

In addition, while the close relations between China and its old friends became closer, a few countries which had kept some distance from China for various reasons began to develop friendly ties with our country. Solid progress also was made in the fields of economic co-operation, trade and cultural exchanges between China and other Third World nations.

China resolutely supported the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist struggles in every country. It gave financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization. As a member state of the Third World, China took part in South-South consultations, and sided with other developing countries in striving for the establishment of a new international economic order, in conducting North-South dialogue and in formulating the sea law. At the UN and other international meetings, China endeavoured to strengthen Third World solidarity and fought for the Third World's interests. These Chinese efforts were appreciated by other Third World countries.

Looking forward to 1983, one can predict that the world economic slump will continue. In some Western countries, the trend of reduced economic growth might halt, but recovery is not expected to be very impressive, and "stagflation" will continue.

In the Soviet Union and other East European countries, no substantial progress can be predicted for economic reform, and it is likely that their economic growth rate will continue to fall and that they will experience a more serious shortage of foreign exchange.

Most developing countries will be mired in economic difficulties to varying degrees; some will improve their economies.

In international relations, many of the contradictions of the preceding year will continue to exist throughout 1983, some will probably become more acute, and the possibility of outbursts of new regional conflicts cannot be excluded. The overall world situation will remain tense and tumultuous.

The two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- will step up their scramble for world domination, but they will meet greater, more insurmountable difficulties. Leaders of the two countries will be in a weaker position. The new Soviet leadership will, for a period of time, concentrate its attention on internal problems. U.S. President Reagan, with his Republican Party's loss of strength in the mid-term elections and with the next presidential elections approaching, will be unable to accomplish anything significant.

Each superpowers will find that its capabilities cannot match its ambitions and, therefore, nothing dramatic will come about in their rivalry. Their ability to keep world affairs under control will decline further.

While concentrating its efforts on stabilizing internal situation, the new Soviet leadership will probably hope to have a comparatively stable external environment.

Washington, with its hands and feet bound by various internal and external factors, is not likely to take any major action that would upset the existing order.

Both of them, out of their own needs, will keep in contact with each other and negotiate through existing channels, and it is not unlikely that they will reach compromises on some issues. However, if Washington overestimates Soviet difficulties and thinks it can force its opponent to make concessions on major issues, or if Moscow shifts to a tougher attitude towards its rival, U.S.-Soviet relations could become strained anew. Nevertheless, both sides will undoubtedly try their utmost to avoid a head-on military conflict. So their relations will remain stalemated in 1983.

The Third World can hardly expect to overcome its difficulties quickly, and splits, social unrest and conflicts may occur. But continued Third World solidarity and co-operation will be the main trend. The developing countries certainly will carry forward their struggle to safeguard their national independence, to boost their national economies, to oppose the developed countries' attempts to shift economic crisis on to them, and to have a new international economic order established.

China, on the basis of a steadily growing economy and the continued implementation of its independent foreign policy, will further expand its external relations and will actively exercise an influence over the international situation.

(Original article in Chinese appears in "JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES-[GUOJI WENTI YANJIU]," issue No 1, 1983)

U.S. 'UNILATERALLY' RESTRICTS PRC TEXTILE EXPORTS

OW190809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. authorities announced on January 13, 1983, unilateral controls on China's textile exports to that country despite China's repeated objections, according to reports from Washington.

Details of these measures were already published in the Federal Register on December 28, 1982, before the start of the fourth round of negotiations on a Sino-U.S. textile agreement.

Chinese sources say the new U.S. controls cover up to 32 categories, among which 14 were already limited through past agreement. The other 18 are newly restricted.

Quotas on the categories restricted by past agreement were reduced by nearly 30 percent through unilateral American controls. The quota on the major category of Chinese textile exports was cut by as much as 45 percent. In the newly restricted categories, the quotas set by the U.S. are 16 percent lower than the present level of Chinese exports.

The trade agreement between the two countries provides specifically that both sides should adopt appropriate measures to create the best possible conditions for furthering Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade.

The unilateral American controls, however, are in complete contravention of this basic principle.

Imports From U.S. Stopped, Reduced

OW190804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 19 Jan 83

["China Stops, Reduces Imports From U.S." -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- China said today that it will immediately stop approving any new contracts for importing cotton, chemical fibers and soybeans from the United States this year.

In an announcement, Shen Jueren, director of the Foreign Trade Administration under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said China will also reduce its planned imports of other U.S. agricultural products.

Beijing Radio Report

OW190542 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Information provided by our departments concerned shows that the United States has unilaterally restricted our exports of textile products to the United States. Despite repeated objections by the Chinese side, the U.S. authorities concerned announced on 14 January 1983 a unilateral restriction on imports of Chinese textile products. Details of the measure were published in the Federal Register on 28 December 1982 before the opening of the fourth round of talks on the PRC-U.S. textile agreement. The U.S. action is a step aimed at reducing China's textile exports to the United States.

The restriction covers as many as 32 textile items, of which 14 already had quotas agreed to by both sides in the past. Limits on the other 18 items are newly added by the U.S. side. With regard to the items that already had quotas by past agreement, the U.S. side has now unilaterally slashed them further by nearly 30 percent. Of this group, the quotas for our most important textile items exported to the United States are slashed by as much as 45 percent. As to the newly added limitations, the unilaterally set limits by the U.S. side are 16 percent lower than even the current levels of our exports.

The trade agreement between China and the United States explicitly stipulates that both sides should adopt all appropriate measures to create the best possible conditions for strengthening the economic and trade relations in all fields between the two countries. The unilateral restrictive action of the United States is totally contrary to this basic principle. It is only natural that the Chinese side firmly opposes the unilateral action of the U.S. Government to cut back on quotas and trade.

U.S. OFFICIAL ON USSR NUCLEAR MISSILE WARNING

OW190843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The State Department said today that NATO's determination to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe "will not be swayed" by warnings of the Soviet Union.

The statement by spokesman John Hughes followed a warning yesterday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during his visit in Bonn that carrying out the NATO plan would mean "for the whole world an extended nuclear confrontation with all its consequences."

Rejecting the American "zero option" proposal, Gromyko told a news conference in Bonn, "the answer is no. This is impossible. We can under no circumstances accept this zero option."

This is the latest of the stepped-up exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union as the scheduled deployment of 572 American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles is drawing nearer. The Soviet Union is believed to have started a campaign to undermine relations between the United States and its Western allies and try to block the deployment of the new American missiles.

Hughes said the United States will "proceed with deployment" of these missiles if an arms control agreement cannot be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Hughes said, "NATO's determination to achieve an arms control agreement adequately addressing Western security interest and to proceed with deployment in the absence of such an agreement will not be swayed by warnings of this nature."

"The Soviets ignore the fundamental fact that Pershing 2 and ground launched cruise missiles are NATO's response to the massive Soviet deployment of SS-20s," he said. "If the Soviets wish to prevent NATO's modernization program, a solution is on the table in Geneva. And that's agreement to the U.S. proposal for reciprocal elimination of this entire class of longer range land based INF missiles."

GROMYKO REJECTS U.S. 'ZERO OPTION' PROPOSAL

OW181856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko once again rejected the United States' "zero option" proposal here today, but agreed to downgrade its military confrontation with Western Europe.

At a banquet given by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here today, Gromyko said the "zero option" could not help with a solution but only was an attempt at a one-sided disarmament of the Soviet Union. If NATO should adopt any measures to strengthen its military forces, he warned, the Soviet Union will make its own "conclusion" accordingly. He repeated the disarmament proposal recently raised by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov which called for a 25 percent reduction in strategic arms by both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Genscher expressed West Germany's great anxiety about the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles. The best solution, he said, is that the Soviet Union accept the West's suggestion and, together with the United States, abandon all their land-based medium-range missiles. He called for a summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Gromyko arrived in Bonn yesterday for a three-day visit. Observers here noted he has come at a time when a heated debate on the Euromissile issue is going on between the West German Social Democrats' Chancellor Candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Kohl stressed today that he will tell Gromyko once again when they meet he is determined to begin deploying the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles this fall if the Soviet Union does not totally dismantle its SS-20 missiles pointed at West Europe. On the other hand, Vogel told DER SPIEGEL reporters that he would ask the electorate to permit him to negotiate an agreement so those missiles will not be deployed.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON ZHENBAO ISLAND INCIDENT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Beijing Russian Recalls Zhenbao Island Incident," published in the 18 January China DAILY REPORT on pages C 3-5:

Page C 3, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...the commander of a certain border guards unit... (rewording)

DPRK PARTIES PROPOSE JOINT TALKS ON REUNIFICATION

OW182012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA) -- A joint conference of political parties and public organizations from both parts of Korea aimed at ending the U.S. military presence was proposed here today, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported today. The suggestion was advanced in a joint statement issued today by 21 political parties and public organizations including the Workers' Party of Korea. The conference would focus on the waging of a nation-wide movement "to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea by joint efforts of the north and the south," said the statement. The Korean people have suffered immeasurably for 38 years due to the division of the nation, the statement said.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have thrown cold blankets over the earnest wish of our people for reunification, fostered confrontation and antagonism between north and south, and barred the reunification of our country," the statement said.

The conference would be attended by representatives of political parties and social organizations from the north and the south, representatives of overseas Koreans' groups and individuals at home and abroad, the statement said. For a successful convocation of the joint conference, the statement said, it is desirable to hold preliminary talks attended by representatives of north and south political parties, with the participation of one working level representative respectively from the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Congu Party in the north, and the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Hanguk Party and the Hanguk National Party in the south.

"We expect an affirmative response from the South Korean political parties and social organizations, and overseas Koreans' organizations, to our patriotic proposal permeated with the noble aspiration for reunification and national salvation," the statement concluded.

DPRK ENVOY CONDEMNS NAKASONE S. KOREA VISIT

OW181208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, today condemned Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to South Korea January 11-12. He said at a press conference that Nakasone's visit was aimed at boosting South Korea's Chon Tu-hwan clique now in the grip of a political and economic crisis, beefing up their military potential, and instigating them to oppose the D.P.R.K.

Chon Chong-yong said: "The most important thing for safeguarding peace and stability in Asia is to relax the tension in Korea, eliminate war dangers, and realize the reunification of the fatherland in an independent and peaceful way at the soonest possible date." He also drew attention to the forthcoming large-scale military exercise to be staged jointly by the United States and South Korea next spring. "This military exercise is directed against the D.P.R.K.," the charge d'affaires said.

CORRECTION TO QINGHAI UNIVERSITY GROUP VISIT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Qinghai University Delegation Visits DPRK", published in the 21 December China DAILY REPORT on pages D3 and 4:

On page D4 the subhead should read "Delegation Meets DPRK Officials"

U.S. JCS CHIEF GENERAL VESSEY VISITS THAILAND

OW150513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared here on 12 January that the United States will stick to its commitment of preserving Thailand's independence and security. He assured Thailand that the United States will extend aid to Thailand if it comes under external threat and, at the same time, the United States will respect Thailand's independent defense policy.

John Vessey made the statement during talks with Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

Vessey and Saiyut discussed in the main Saiyut's earlier proposal on the question of establishing a "war reserve contingency pool" [ying ji jun xu ku 2019 1838 6511 7194 1655] in the Asian-Pacific region. According to the proposal put forward by Saiyut last month at the Asian and Pacific Logistics and Military Control Conference held here, the "war reserve contingency pool" in the region would be maintained by the United States and would supply small arms, aircraft engines and assorted parts and tactical equipment for use by those small countries under threat having no financial means to update their own military supplies. They also discussed a proposal on the purchase of heavy military machinery through foreign military sales credit and Thailand's self-defense plans.

Yesterday, Vessey made an inspection tour of the Thai-Kampuchean border in Watthana Nakhon District of Prachin Buri Province.

Vessey, who arrived in Bangkok on 11 January, is on a 5-day official visit to Thailand. Thailand is the first country he officially visited since he became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July last year.

Comments on Kampuchea

OW140902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, January 14 (XINHUA) -- General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff now on an official visit to Thailand, said today that the United States supports ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea and wants to see Vietnam out of that country.

Speaking at a press briefing here this morning, General Vessey said it is the U.S. policy not to send military supplies to the Kampuchean Coalition Government. Asked whether the Thai Armed Forces can stand up to the strong pressures from Kampuchea, he said he is pleased to see the strong Thai Armed Forces in full readiness to combat any provocation from the border areas.

On cooperation with the Thai Armed Forces in military training, Vessey said it is beneficial for the U.S. and Thai Armed Forces to train together. He stressed that it is not necessary for the United States to establish military bases in Thailand. The Soviet Union is making a great use of the military bases in Vietnam although it may not have base rights there, the U.S. general noted.

Regarding Thailand's suggestion for establishing a military hardware pool in Southeast Asia, Vessey said, "It is an interesting suggestion".

SIHANOUK SHOULD ATTEND NONALIGNED SUMMIT

HK131027 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 7

["Short Commentary": "A Just Voice"]

[Text] On 11 January, some members of the Indonesian People's Parliament expressed regret over the decision of the Indian Government on not inviting Prince Sihanouk, chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference. This was another just voice from the ASEAN countries after they unanimously asked Prince Sihanouk to make a speech at the summit conference.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea. Since Prince Sihanouk is the chairman of the coalition government, he should be invited to the nonaligned summit conference. Any excuse for not inviting him to this conference does not hold water.

Last year, Prince Sihanouk, as chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, led the Kampuchean delegation to attend the 37th UN General Assembly. Despite the opposition of the Soviet Union, the Kampuchean delegation was warmly welcomed by many countries. A resolution that demanded Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea was passed by an overwhelming majority of votes from 105 member states of the United Nations. This was a powerful support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The fact incontrovertibly proved that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the legal government of Kampuchea, which enjoys high international prestige, and is recognized and supported by most nonaligned countries. Thus, it is an act that goes against the will of most nonaligned countries not to invite Prince Sihanouk to the nonaligned summit conference which will be held in New Delhi.

The Heng Samrin regime is but a puppet shielded by Vietnam. To deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate right under the pretext of the "existence" of this puppet regime is a violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which has always stuck to the basic principle of independence, self-decision and nonalignment. President Tito, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, once pointed out sternly and with the force of justice that from the very beginning of its founding, the Nonaligned Movement "has stuck to the stand of opposing the policy of alignment and foreign rule and opposing various kinds of political and economic hegemony. We have never agreed to act as a rubber-stamp or a reserve army of any people, for this is incompatible with the essence of the nonalignment policy." The Indian Government has refused to invite the representative of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the nonaligned summit conference. This can only do harm to the role and position of India in the Nonaligned Movement. People believe that it is time for the Indian Government to listen carefully to the voice of the ASEAN countries.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS DK'S IENG SARY ON READINESS

OW151037 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Phnom Melai, Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Ieng Sary, military leader of Phnom Melai, Democratic Kampuchea, said western Kampuchea evidently remains to be the major target of Vietnamese operations in this dry season.

He was speaking to XINHUA correspondents in an interview on January 9. He said the Vietnamese have moved a large number of troops to Phnom Melai, Mak Heun, the Sisophon battlefield south of Highway 5 and the Highway 10-Pailin battlefield.

There are signs that the enemy is planning to mount attacks on these areas because of their strategic importance and political impact. Moreover, he said, the Vietnamese troops are ready to attack Leach District of Pursat Province and Koh Kong Province in an attempt to block the munition supplies to the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the hinterland. However, Ieng Sary said, in the past four years the morale of the Vietnamese troops has been declining. During the 1981-82 dry season, the Democratic Kampuchean forces defeated a Vietnamese offensive and dealt a heavy blow to them in Phnom Melai, Mak Heun, and north Koh Kong Province.

The Vietnamese are aware that they have no support from the Kampuchean people and even some people in the puppet regime are against them, he said, adding that the formation of the coalition government is a heavy blow to the Vietnamese and the puppet regime.

On the logistics service of Democratic Kampuchea, he said transportation conditions are getting better. "In the past, we have to carry foodgrain and ammunition to our armed forces stationed in the northeast. Now we only send them ammunition. This is true even in Svay Rieng Province under the enemy's tight control," he added.

Analysing the situation in the last four months of the 1982-83 dry-season, Ieng Sary said the Vietnamese troops will step up their mopping-up operations in the period. However," he said, "we have been making preparations since the beginning of the rainy season last year to prevent infiltration by Vietnamese spies and are ready to smash any enemy operation at all times."

CGDK DENOUNCES SRV CLAIM TO KAMPUCHEAN WATERS

OW132335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on January 10, denouncing Hanoi authorities for their recent encroachment on Kampuchean territorial waters, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement was issued in relation to Vietnam's "declaration on base line of territorial waters" released by the Vietnamese Government on November 12, 1982. This declaration is claiming the same territorial waters that France claimed in a colonial agreement in 1887.

It said that following the signing of an agreement concerning the delimitation of maritime boundary with the Phnom Penh puppet regime on July 7, 1982, the Vietnamese authorities issued the above-said declaration. According to these unlawful documents, Vietnam has openly appropriated a vast sea area of Kampuchea.

The statement pointed out this is another act of aggression and expansion committed by Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea, a sovereign state and a UN member country. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully rejected the agreement and declaration and declared it as null and void.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THATCHER'S VISIT TO FALKLANDS

HK141043 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 7

["Short Commentary": "A Tragedy" -- On Thatcher's Visit to the Malvinas"]

[Text] Recently, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, made a surprise visit to the Malvinas Islands, which once again aroused the attention of the world opinion on the dispute between Argentina and Britain.

Britain recaptured the Malvinas Islands by resorting to force. This kind of bullying the weak with their strength is not glorious at all but isolates Britain politically in the world. Even though Britain has militarily occupied the islands, the Malvinas problem is a long way from being solved. The stand of the Argentine Government on demanding a solution to the Malvinas problem through negotiations won support from the international community. The UN General Assembly also adopted a resolution last year calling on the parties concerned to solve the dispute through peaceful negotiations. It is precisely on this occasion that the British prime minister has inspected the Malvinas Islands, assuming the air of a victor. This unusual act is naturally regarded as a premediated provocation and it roused the people of Argentina and the Latin American countries to great indignation and opposition. This move that does not help to solve the dispute but adds fuel to the flames will certainly not win sympathy from the people and countries of the world that love peace and maintain justice, either.

In dealing with the problems such as the Malvinas dispute, some of the British politicians are fond of applying the customary tactics Britain used in the 19th century. They think that this will restore the prestige of the British Empire of former years. This is really a tragedy that has lost a sense of the times. In the contemporary world where the colonial system has collapsed, there is a future for countries such as Britain only when they establish friendly relations based on equality with the Third World countries that have fully realized their national dignity. The Malvinas war has already caused the rapid deterioration of Britain's relations with the Latin American countries. It is rather not too wise for Mr Thatcher to add fuel to the flames on this diametric opposition at this occasion. There is an old Chinese saying that whoever understands the times is a great man. It would be a blessing for Britain and the world if there were such politicians in Britain.

Commentary on Visit

HK141319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 7

["Commentary" by reporters Guan Yanzhong [4619 1750 1813] and Li Zhiming [2621 1807 2494]: "The Much Criticized Visit to the Malvinas by the British Prime Minister"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher suddenly flew over the Atlantic Ocean on 8 January and paid a visit to Port Argentina in the Malvinas Islands. The visit lasted 5 days during which she made numerous speeches. Mrs Thatcher came to the Malvinas from London, a long distance of 13,000 km. of course, the purpose of her visit was not to see the 4,000 British officers and men stationed there, nor to enjoy an "inspiring experience" in the South Atlantic. The aim was mainly to show that Britain will occupy the islands forever. She bluntly declared: "We will defend these islands forever. The Malvinas [as published] belong to Britain completely."

The ownership of the Malvinas Islands is still unresolved.

Britain's military victory last year should not be taken to mean that the ownership of the islands has already been established. Since the Malvinas war, the Argentine Government has repeatedly reiterated its determination to recover sovereignty over the islands.

The UN General Assembly passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, which was sponsored by Latin American countries to call on Argentina and Britain to hold negotiations on the sovereignty of the disputed islands. In a message to the UN secretary-general last month, the Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari expressed willingness to abide by the resolution and hold negotiations through the mediation of the UN secretary-general. However, Britain arbitrarily persisted in her old ways in defiance of the just demand of the majority of the UN member nations. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of British domination of the Malvinas Islands, the British prime minister, ignoring the national sentiments of the Argentine people, deliberately arranged a visit to the islands in order to display her strength in the face of Argentina. This could not but touch off the indignation of the Argentine Government and people. On his way to a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries in Managua, Foreign Minister Lanari of Argentina pointed out in a statement that the presence of Prime Minister Thatcher on the Malvinas Islands "was a new, arrogant provocation." He also reaffirmed that Argentina will continue to fight for the sovereignty of the islands. Meanwhile, public circles in Argentina also lodged a strong protest against the visit of the British prime minister. Newspapers denounced Britain for "her stubborn position of showing hostility toward Argentina." Nobel Prize winner Perez Esquivel repudiated the visit as proof of "flagrantly pursuing colonialism."

The majority of Latin American countries have all along supported Argentina in her just position on the Malvinas issue. Following the resolution passed at the UN General Assembly, the OAS also passed a resolution calling on Argentina and Britain to hold negotiations. At the meeting, President Siles Zuazo of Bolivia expressed "full support for Argentina's right to the Malvinas Islands." Valencia Rodriguez, foreign minister of Ecuador pointed out that Mrs Thatcher should know the unity of all Latin American countries in the struggle against "the remnants of colonialism" on the Malvinas Islands. Peruvian newspapers said that Mrs Thatcher's trip was "an exposure of colonialist ideology." Newspapers in Uruguay commented that the visit "ran counter to British wishes to draw close to Latin American countries." Mrs Thatcher's visit has surely added new obstacles to Britain's efforts in improving her relations with Latin America.

As it happened, the British prime minister's visit to the Malvinas Islands was made on the eve of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries in Managua, Nicaragua. The nonaligned countries have time and again given their support to the Argentine people in their struggle for the recovery of the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. Now, Mrs Thatcher's visit will surely arouse discontent among the nonaligned countries and bring unfavorable influence to Britain's relations with the nonaligned countries.

On the visit of Mrs Thatcher, U.S. President Ronald Reagan commented that it was "a marvellous thing" and "she was the most outstanding figure in Britain." It seems that Reagan's statement was contradictory with the recent attitude of the U.S. Government toward the Malvinas issue. However, it is not difficult to understand it if we remember where the United States stood in the Malvinas war.

UK'S THATCHER ON MISSILE TALKS WITH USSR

OW170138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] London, January 16 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today the West should adopt a step-by-step approach in negotiations with the Soviet Union to eventually remove all SS-20 and cruise missiles from Europe. Speaking on a television program, Mrs. Thatcher said that plans to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles were a NATO decision and would go ahead unless Moscow agreed to take down their SS-20s targeted on Western Europe. The West would cut down their cruise missiles if the Soviet Union would reduce theirs, she added. She indicated that NATO needn't have to deploy any of the cruise missiles if the Soviet Union could be persuaded to negotiate and take their SS-20s down.

Referring to nuclear negotiations with Moscow, Mrs. Thatcher said: "If you want to get nuclear weapons reduced in the world, you have to take a firm approach. With the Soviet Union you are much more likely to get all down that way."

Last December, Moscow proposed to reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons to match those possessed by Britain and France on condition that NATO would not site cruise missiles in Western Europe. "Now," Mrs. Thatcher said, "for the first time it looks as if they (the Soviet Union) are prepared to consider reducing their SS-20s."

On unilateralism, she pointed out that one-sided weakness will make war more likely, citing a number of Soviet invasions including that of Afghanistan.

PRC, FINLAND SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION MINUTES

OW151245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Helsinki, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Finland and China signed here today minutes concerning their trade and economic cooperation in 1983, after the first joint session of the mixed commission held here since January 10.

The mixed commission was established under the agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and long-term agreement between the two countries.

The minutes noted that both sides will do their best to increase trade and cooperation.

The long-term agreement took effect on January 1.

PRC MAY PAROLE FRENCH DIPLOMAT'S FIANCEE

OW151058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 15 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities failed to rule out today the possibility that Li Shuang, who is engaged to a French diplomat formerly posted here, might soon be paroled from a sentence of forced labor for her relations with the diplomat.

An official in the Foreign Ministry's information department was asked about reports from informed French sources that Miss Li, 26, might be released from a two-year "re-education through labor" term before French President Francois Mitterrand visits China next spring. His only comment was that "we have not heard of this."

The French sources were members of a socialist delegation that went to China early this month. They said Miss Li might be released and authorized to marry her fiance, Emmanuel Bellefroid, who left for Paris in October 1981. The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY at the time accused him of "behavior incompatible with his diplomatic status."

The Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, accused Mr. Bellefroid, 34, of having aided Chinese dissident movements.

The agency rejected French claims that Mr Bellefroid's departure after six years at the French Embassy here was linked to his romance with Miss Li, the Chinese Government was not trying to prevent a wedding between Mr Bellefroid and Miss Li.

After Miss Li, a painter in a nonconformist artists' group, was arrested on September 9, 1981, the agency accused her of living with Mr Bellefroid. They also said she had not taken into account China's dignity in her dealings with foreigners.

CORRECTION ON LUXEMBOURG FAREWELL TO PRC ENVOY

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Luxembourg Leaders Receive Outgoing PRC Envoy," published in the Western Europe section of the 14 January China DAILY REPORT on page G 3:

The following sourceline was omitted:

OW130810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Jan 83

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON ZHAO VISIT TO TANZANIA

Zhao Press Conference

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0245 GMT on 14 January carries a report on a news conference given in Dar es Salaam on 13 January by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. The XINHUA Chinese report has been compared with the XINHUA English version published in the 14 January China DAILY REPORT on pages I 2 and 3 under the headline "Zhao Continues State Visit to Tanzania" and subtitled "Zhao Press Conference." The comparison revealed the following additions:

Page I 3, paragraph 2, last line reads: ...strong and prosperous. Africa has very good conditions and tremendous potential and the prospects are immeasurably bright. (adding additional sentence)

Page I 3, paragraph 3, line 3 reads: ...the political independence. Africa, in the past falsely called the "Dark Continent" by the colonialists, is today playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. I am... (adding additional sentence)

Zhao Support for PAC

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0200 GMT on 14 January carries a report on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's 13 January meeting in Dar es Salaam with Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Chairman John Pokela. The XINHUA Chinese report has been compared with the XINHUA English version published in the 14 January China DAILY REPORT on pages I 5 and 6 under the headline, "Zhao Continues State Visit to Tanzania" and subtitled "Stresses Support for PAC". The comparison revealed the following addition:

Page I 6, paragraph 1, last line reads: ...from racist rule. Wu Xuqian declared that the Chinese Government and people always support the struggle for liberation of the oppressed people and nations. This policy has been affirmed at the 12th CPC National Congress closed recently. (adding additional sentences)

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON ZHAO VISIT TO KENYA

Zhao's Banquet Speech

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0718 GMT on 16 January carries a report on Zhao Ziyang's speech at a banquet in Nairobi on 15 January. The XINHUA Chinese version has been compared with the XINHUA English version published in the 17 January China DAILY REPORT on pages I 6 and 7 under the headline "Zhao Concludes Tanzania Visit, Flies to Kenya" and subtitled "Zhao's Banquet Speech". The comparison revealed the following additions:

Page 17, paragraph 2, last line reads: ...in the world.

This year will mark the 20th founding anniversary of your country and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kenya. This no doubt makes my visit to your country even more meaningful. (adding additional paragraph)

Page I 7, last paragraph, last line reads: ...the two countries.

In conclusion, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "We will leave Kenya and successfully wind up our visit to Africa the day after tomorrow. We will leave Kenya for home with happy memories of Africa, but will be reluctant to part with it. We will carry home with us the friendship of the African people." (adding additional paragraph)

Sums Up African Trip

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 17 January carries a front-page story on Zhao Ziyang's 16 January press conference in Nairobi entitled "Premier Zhao Ziyang Tells Chinese Reporters That His Visit to Africa Has Been Fruitful." The RENMIN RIBAO version has been compared with the XINHUA Chinese version published in the 17 January China DAILY REPORT on pages I 10, 11 and 12 under the headline "Zhao Concludes Tanzania Visit, Flies to Kenya" and subtitled "Sums Up African Trip". The comparison revealed the following additions:

Page I 11, paragraph 2, lines 6 and 7 read: ...education and culture, and that the people's livelihood has improved. Are there difficulties? (adding additional phrase)

Page I 11, paragraph 3, line 7 reads: ...of South-South cooperation. We must firmly support them and cooperate very well with them. South-South cooperation is... (adding additional line)

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL EXECUTED FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW171554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhong, 56, Guangdong provincial county government official, was executed today for embezzlement and acceptance of bribes, making the first such official executed since China launched its war on economic crimes last year.

He was convicted of defrauding the state of 69,749 yuan between 1979 and 1981, when he served as secretary of the Haifeng County party committee and the chairman of the county revolutionary committee, a post equivalent to county head. His most recent post was deputy director of the Political and Law Committee under the Shantou Prefectural Committee of the Communist Party.

The Shantou Prefectural Intermediate People's Court said Wang Zhong embezzled 58,000 yuan worth of goods including wristwatches, recorders, televisions and electric fans. He also accepted bribes of more than 10,000 yuan from people wishing to go to Hong Kong.

The court acted under Article 155 of the Criminal Law, which says "a state functionary who, using the opportunities of office, commits the offense of embezzling publicly owned money or articles, shall be sentenced to imprisonment...or death if the case is particularly grave."

Upon conviction, Wang appealed to the Guangdong Province People's Court, but was refused. The Supreme People's Court examined and approved the sentence.

RENMIN RIBAO 18 Jan Editorial

HK181044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Just Verdict"]

[Text] Wang Zhong, former deputy director of the Political and Legal Committee under the Shantou Prefectural CPC Committee, former secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and the chairman of the county revolutionary committee, has been sentenced to death according to law. He abused his power to violate the law, even though he was an enforcer of the law. He was guilty of embezzlement and accepting bribes involving a huge sum of money and his crime and its consequences were particularly grave. Such a verdict has afforded general satisfaction. It is also a serious warning and a heavy blow to those criminal elements who recklessly sabotage the socialist economy and a powerful support and great encouragement to those who love the socialist motherland and are brave in fighting against crimes. Such a verdict will undoubtedly play an enormous role in promoting the struggles against severe criminal activities in the economic field and other fields.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have pointed out that those criminal elements who severely sabotage the economy should be impartially dealt with according to law regardless of their positions, units and service. The way we severely dealt with the case of Wang Zhong has shown that our party and government resolutely follow the principle that laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law-breakers must be dealt with and that all men are equal before the law. Government functionaries, particularly leading cadres at various levels, have mastered certain powers. They should make use of their power for the good of the people. If someone tries to make use of his office to break the law, he causes greater harm than that of ordinary criminals.

Therefore, we should set stricter demands on government functionaries and severe punishment should be meted out, according to law, to those who abuse their power to break the law and commit crimes. This reflects an important spirit of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. On 8 March 1982, the "Resolution on Severe Punishment of Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee reaffirmed this spirit and supplemented and revised the provisions concerned in the criminal law. We are always cautious with regard to capital punishment. A handful of severe criminal elements who deliberately sabotage the socialist system in the economic field and other fields should be sentenced to death if their crimes are so serious that they cannot be exempted from capital punishment. As a main responsible person of the party and government of a county, Wang Zhong actually commanded the work of suppressing smuggling throughout the county. He should have led the people of the whole county to carry out resolute struggle against all criminal activities which undermined socialism. However, he abused his power to wantonly carry out economic criminal activities. Within a short period of 2 years, he embezzled and accepted bribes in the sum of more than 69,000 yuan or so. With his connivance and influence, the unhealthy trends of surreptitiously taking public property and illegally sharing smuggled goods prevailed among some cadres in Haifeng County. Smuggling and illegal trading ran rampant and social order was chaos. All this severely corrupted the party work style and general mood of the society and obstructed socialist economic construction. With regard to such a severe criminal element who disregarded the state law and committed very serious crimes which brought grave consequences, we should mercilessly punish him in order to guard the sanctity of the law, uphold the prestige of the party and government and effect a fundamental turn for the better in the general mood of the society.

Severe criminal activity in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle under the new historical condition of implementing the open-door policy toward foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy. Over the past year or so, under the correct leadership of the party and government, we have dealt a heavy blow at a number of severe criminal elements who were guilty of smuggling, illegal trade, corruption, acceptance of bribes, speculation, fraud and embezzlement of the property of the state and the collectives. We have achieved great results in our struggle. Leading organs at all levels should sum up their experience, make persistent efforts, overcome obstructions and concentrate their energy to investigate and handle big and important cases. In his opening speech delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: To strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism will be the most important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and concentration of our efforts on modernization. Comrades of the whole party and people of the whole country should further enhance their understanding and exert persistent efforts to profoundly carry forward this struggle!

SYNTHETIC, COTTON TEXTILE PRICES READJUSTED

OW190437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have decided that, beginning 20 January, the prices of synthetic textiles will be reduced by a fairly big margin and the prices of cotton textiles will be appropriately raised at the same time. The price readjustments, which are meant to gradually increase the proportion of synthetic fiber products -- and thus appropriately reducing the proportion of cotton textile products -- in the textile industry, will help increase production and supply of textile products on the market and make the people better dressed.

There is a big disparity between the prices of synthetic textiles and the prices of cotton textiles in our country. Since the prices of synthetic textiles are usually quite expensive, many people are unwilling to buy them; and since the prices of cotton textiles are too low, the synthetic fiber producers make very little profit, and such popular goods of dependable quality as white cloth and ordinary colored cloth are in short supply and are often unavailable to the masses.

To change this irrational situation, to increase the supply of synthetic textiles and to promote the development of the cotton textile industry, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, after careful deliberation, have decided to take the major step of readjusting the prices of textile products.

Those products for which prices are to be reduced include polyester fabrics, medium-and long-fiber fabrics and the types of fabrics, knitwear and finished products made of polyamide (nylon), acrylic and polyester fibers. The prices of garments and other related products made of such fabrics and yarns will also be reduced. At the principal places of production, the average reduction of retail prices is 4 jiao [10 jiao equal 1 yuan] for 1 chi [1/3 of a meter] of polyester fabric, or a drop of 28 percent; 6.2 jiao for 1 chi of medium-or long-fiber fabrics, or a drop of 30 percent; 4.3 jiao for 1 pair of stretch nylon socks, or a drop of 21 percent; 4.4 jiao for 1 pair of nylon stockings, or a drop of 25 percent; and 1.36 yuan for 1 meter of synthetic fabric, or a drop of 24 percent. The price drop for acrylic yarn, acrylic knitwear flannel (bulk yarn), worsted polyester flannel, polyester knitwear cloth (stretch nylon) ranges from 10 to 20 percent. Since the places of production, standards and the quality of these products are different, as are their original prices in different localities, the range of price reductions for different kinds of chemical fiber textiles of different qualities will vary in different localities. The retail prices of certain varieties of goods may be reduced more -- and that of certain other varieties may be less -- than the average reduction.

The varieties of cotton textiles for which the prices will increase include various kinds of cotton fabrics, cotton apparel, sweatshirts and pants, undershirts, vests, towels and other cotton knitwear and all kinds of gauze-made products. The average increase in retail prices at the principal places of production is 1 jiao for 1 chi of cotton cloth, or 10 percent higher than the original price. Because of differences in weight, variety, standard and quantity of cotton yarn that has been used, the price increases will vary for different kinds of products. For example, the price of 1 chi of plain white cloth will increase by an average of 8 fen [100 fen equals 1 yuan]; the price of 1 chi of colored serge will increase by an average of 1.2 jiao; towels will increase by an average of 19 percent; and prices of cotton jerseys and cotton trousers will increase by an average of 16 percent. Because of differences in places of production, size and quality as well as original price, the price increases in different localities may differ from the average increase. The increase in some places may be higher than the average; in others, it may be lower.

With the approval of the State Council, stores, counters and units that sell textile goods, knitwear and garments will suspend their operations on 18 and 19 January to take inventory of their stock and change the price tags. The sale of textile goods will resume on 20 January at the new prices.

With these price readjustments, the difference in prices of synthetic textiles and cotton textiles will become more reasonable than before. The difference in prices of cotton cloth and polyester fabric of same count and standards will be reduced from the original 1:2.4 to 1:1.4. This is to say that the price of polyester fabric will be only 40 percent higher than cotton cloth.

With the reduction in price differences, the profits made by enterprises from production of these two types of products will become closer, and so their enthusiasm for producing such popular goods in short supply as white cloth and colored cloth will be greater. At the same time, after the reduction of prices, synthetic textiles will have a bigger market, as there will be more and more buyers. Not only will the people be clothed better, the development of the synthetic fiber industry will also be enhanced.

While readjusting the prices of textile goods, the State Council has also decided to lower the prices of some light industrial goods and electronic goods. Those commodities for which prices are to be uniformly reduced throughout the country include wristwatches, alarm clocks, sneakers, photographic film, color television sets and certain types of electric fans. A Shanghai brand men's watch will drop from 100 yuan to 90 yuan, and a Tianjin East Wind brand men's watch will drop from 90 yuan to 80 yuan. The prices of other brands of watches will also drop appropriately. The price of a 14-inch color television set will drop by 17 percent; a roll of photographic film will drop by 16 percent; prices of alarm clocks will drop from 8 to 15 percent; and the price of Shanghai Huasheng brand electric fans will drop by 8 percent. After these price readjustments, the nation's total reduction of prices of industrial consumer goods will be larger than the total increase of prices, and so a fundamental stability of market prices will be maintained.

The State Council has also clearly stipulated that the current price readjustments will be carried out in accordance with the product varieties and the amounts of price changes it has prescribed. With the exception of those prices for which readjustments have been authorized by the state, the retail prices of other industrial and agricultural products that have been set by the state must not be increased anywhere in the country.

To ensure that a really good job will be done in readjusting the prices of textile products, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a circular urging party committees and people's governments at all levels to strengthen their organizational leadership over and pay special attention to this important matter, which concerns the vital interests of 1 billion people. The circular says that all localities must assign principal leading comrades to take charge of this task, mobilize and organize forces of all spheres, give full scope to the fighting fortress role of all party and CYL organs and the vanguard and exemplary role of the broad masses of party and CYL members, exert energetic efforts to propagate the party's principles and policies, carry out widespread and penetrating ideological work and unite with and guide the broad masses of people to voluntarily obey the pricing policies, abide by discipline and maintain order so as to make sure that the current price readjustments will be carried out smoothly.

RENMIN RIBAO 18 Jan Editorial

HK181247 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Step in Transforming the Price System"]

[Text] The decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to reduce prices of synthetic textiles while raising prices of cotton textiles is an important measure to promote production and improve people's life as well as an important step to transform China's entire price system.

In his "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan" delivered at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Reform of the current price system is imperative. However, since this is a major issue affecting the overall situation, it must be handled with discretion according to well thought-out plans, and we cannot afford the least rashness in this matter."

"The State Council holds the view that conditions will not yet be ripe for comprehensive reform of the price system in the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. But readjustment, whether upward or downward, in the exceedingly unreasonable prices of a small number of products can be made on the condition that basic stability in the general level of market prices is maintained." At present, prices of synthetic textiles are relatively high in our country while the prices of cotton textiles are relatively low. Their unreasonable prices produce a bad influence on the production and consumption of textile products. The current prices of synthetic textiles were fixed at the early stage of the chemical textile industry. Due to low output and high costs, the prices were fixed at a high level. In recent years, the synthetic textile industry has developed rapidly. Output in 1981 increased by 900 percent compared with 1973 and the costs per product fell considerably. But the retail prices of synthetic textiles were only reduced by 13 percent in 1981, still standing relatively high and not corresponding with the people's purchasing power. This constitutes one of the reasons why synthetic textiles are now less marketable.

It is exactly the reverse in cotton textiles. Since 1978, the state has on three occasions raised the purchasing price of cotton, by a total of 50 percent. This measure has stimulated cotton production. But the prices of cotton textiles have not been raised correspondingly. Hence, the state has increased its financial burden and the production of the cotton textile industry has been adversely influenced. A comparison between different products of the same category shows that the current price of 1 meter of synthetic cloth is equivalent to the price of 2.4 meters of cotton cloth, but producing synthetic cloth brings a profit more than 300 percent higher than producing cotton cloth. Consequently, there appears such an unreasonable situation: on the one hand, the state plan calls for restrictions on the production of synthetic textiles, though the current prices encourage excessive production of the products; on the other hand, the state calls for the production of cotton textiles according to a plan, yet the current prices stand in the way of fulfilling the plan. After the adjustment of prices of synthetic textiles and cotton textiles, the comparison of prices between synthetic and cotton cloth of the same category will dwindle from 2.4:1 to 1.4:1, making the price of 1 meter of synthetic cloth higher than that of cotton cloth by only 40 percent.

Price is an important economic lever to regulate production and consumption. Only when prices of various commodities are reasonable or roughly reasonable, can prices play their role in stimulating production and consumption. Otherwise, they will restrain production and consumption. For many years we have pursued a policy of stabilizing prices, which is extremely necessary to ensure our country's economic construction and the supply of essential goods for the people. Nevertheless, this does not mean prices are frozen. With the development of the national economy and the changes in a variety of factors of production and consumption, it is entirely normal that we, on the premise of maintaining basically stable prices on the market, readjust the prices of specific products whether by raising or reducing them. As a matter of fact, we have been doing so over the past few years. In this readjustment, raising the limit of the prices of cotton textiles and reducing the limit of the prices of synthetic textiles are roughly the same. Meanwhile, the prices of some light industrial products and electronic industrial products are reduced, thus making the total amount reduced larger than the total amount raised. This is for maintaining basically stable prices on the market. Due to different habits in daily life, different income and different proportions in consuming cotton textiles and synthetic textiles between different places and between cities and rural areas, people wearing more synthetic textiles will benefit from this readjustment. But the market will certainly change after the readjustment. The numbers of people wearing synthetic products will certainly increase in both cities and countryside in the future. Therefore, in view of the trend of long-term development, most people in cities and the countryside will benefit from this readjustment.

Another important meaning of this price readjustment is to gradually change the structure of the people's clothing materials. Ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion. Food and clothing are prime issues. Due to limited arable land, areas for planting grain, other foods and forage must be guaranteed. It is not permissible to expand the acreage sown to cotton at the cost of grain. From a long-term viewpoint, we cannot solve the problem of clothing by expanding the acreage sown to cotton. Many industrially developed countries have vigorously developed the synthetic textile industry. As a result, cotton textiles occupy an increasingly smaller proportion in the structure of clothing materials and synthetic textiles an increasingly larger proportion. China will also take this road. Synthetic textiles are more durable, cheaper and more beautiful. Therefore, gradually increasing synthetic textiles and changing the structure of clothing materials is the general trend which corresponds with the desire of the people. In recent years the state has invested more than 10 billion yuan to develop the synthetic textile industry. The output of synthetic textiles will rapidly increase in the next few years. The current price readjustment of two kinds of textile products by raising one and reducing the other is precisely for opening up a broader road for developing the synthetic textile industry.

The measure taken by the state to readjust the prices of two kinds of textile products is the consequence of protracted deliberations and repeated discussions. Over the past 2 years or so industrial and agricultural production has experienced sustained increases, goods supply has improved, revenue and expenditure are basically balanced and prices are basically stable. This situation has provided a good opportunity for us to readjust prices of major commodities in a planned way. We have seized this opportunity and taken an important step to readjust the price system by first readjusting the prices of synthetic textiles and cotton textiles to a reasonable standard. This is not only beneficial to developing the production of grain, cotton and textile products in proportion and a planned way, but also is of great importance to readjusting and reforming the whole economic management system and the price system.

Party committees and people's governments at all levels must vigorously strengthen their leadership over the work of price readjustment, extensively and deeply spread propaganda and give explanations among the masses, maintain order in the market and do a good job in goods supply, thus ensuring the smooth progress of the price readjustment.

Zhang Jingfu Interviewed

OW181106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have decided to adjust the textile prices throughout the country on 20 January this year. This is an important event in our people's economic life. Therefore, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu, in an interview with XINHUA reporters, explained the purpose and significance of the textile price adjustment and relevant policies. Comrade Zhang Jingfu first discussed the current economic situation.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we have corrected long-standing "leftist" mistakes in the economic work and seriously implemented the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading the national economy. As a result, year by year the economic situation as a whole is becoming better and better. As agriculture is the foundation of our national economy, the overall situation of our economy will be good whenever our agricultural situation is good.

In the last few years the party Central Committee, first of all paid attention to agriculture and adopted a series of economic and rural management policies which conform to rural realities. In particular, the various output-related systems of contracted responsibility popularized in the countryside have brought into full play the peasants' initiatives in production and brought about a steady, all-around development of agricultural production. Year after year grain production increased and the output of cash crops, such as cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar-yielding crops, rose by an even bigger margin. In addition, we have also made rapid development of diversified undertakings. Many regions where agricultural was backward have now improved their situation. The whole countryside is now in an excellent and prosperous situation. In the course of readjusting the national economy, we have properly readjusted the proportions between accumulation and consumption and between light and heavy industries. We have curtailed capital construction. Since the readjustment, the production of heavy industry has begun to rise again and the growth of light industry has continued, with an increase in the output and the variety and design of consumer goods. The quality of many products has improved. With daily increasing supplies remarkably easing the long-standing shortage of consumer goods, the market now is a scene of prosperity. With the development of production, the people in both the urban and rural areas have, in various degrees, increased their income, bank savings and gradually raised their level of consumption. In particular, the peasants' livelihood has improved remarkably. All these forcefully prove that the line, principles and policies our party has adopted since the 3d session of its 11th Central Committee are completely correct. The broad masses of people are full of confidence in the bright future of the socialist system.

Comrad Zhang Jingfu emphatically pointed out the necessity and far-reaching significance of the adjustment of textile prices.

He said: China is a big country with 1 billion people. It is a task of prime importance to feed and clothe the people. However, our per capita area of arable land is fairly small and the consumption level of grain and other foodstuffs is still fairly low. It is, therefore, the primary task to further develop grain production. It is not advisable to count on expanded acreage of cotton alone to solve the problem of clothing the people. We must make great efforts to develop the synthetic textile industry. In many economically developed countries in the world today synthetic textiles account for a very large proportion of their people's clothing materials. This is a natural trend caused by scientific and technological progress and development. China should particularly develop its textile industry in this direction. Our party and government have always attached great importance to solving the problem of clothing the people and, since as early as the 1960's, began to actively develop the synthetic textile industry. Through more than 20 years of efforts, the synthetic textile industry, starting from scratch, has developed a high annual production of 3.5 billion meters of polyester blends, accounting for nearly 1/4 of the total output of cotton and synthetic cloth. A number of large chemical fiber plants are scheduled for completion in the next few years. Therefore, the output of polyester blend will continue to increase. In other words, we have the conditions for improving the people's clothing material mix; let the people use more inexpensive but substantial synthetic textiles and further raise their living standards.

I must point out, however, that the present prices of our textiles are contradictory to our policy of actively developing the synthetic textile industry and encouraging the people to use more synthetic textiles. For a long time the prices of various kinds of textiles have not been adjusted with the development of production and changes in production costs, resulting in a serious gap between price and value.

On the one hand, the primary problem is that the prices for cotton textiles are low. Since 1978 the government raised the purchase price of cotton three times in a row, with a cumulative increase of about 50 percent -- a move which stimulated cotton production. But the prices for cotton textiles have remained unchanged, thus adding a financial burden to the government. At the same time, the artificially low prices for cotton textiles adversely affect the initiative of cotton textile enterprises, resulting in a short supply of some cotton textiles, especially medium and low grade goods. On the other hand, the prices for synthetic textiles are fairly high and incommensurate with the people's present purchasing power. Despite their popularity, the high prices of synthetic textiles have limited the consumption of these goods, thus curtailing the further development of the chemical fiber industry. The State Council studied the problem for some time and on many occasions, and has decided to sharply cut the prices of synthetic textiles and raise those for cotton textiles appropriately. The party and government are following economic law and using pricing as a leverage to regulate production, expand commodity circulation, guide consumption and make the synthetic textile industry develop more quickly so that the people will enjoy more inexpensive but better synthetic textiles. While either raising or lowering the prices for textiles, the State Council has also decided to lower the prices of other industrial consumer goods so that the total amount of the price reduction is slightly bigger than the total amount raised. In so doing, we have taken into consideration the interests of the whole country and the long-term as well as the immediate interests of the people, so that the living standard of the people will not be adversely affected. In short, the adjustment of textile prices is very necessary for the present and for the future. It is beneficial to the country and to the people. It will play a positive role in solving the problem of clothing and raising the living standards of the people and will have a far-reaching impact on the development of our economy.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu also announced the State Council's policies and disciplinary requirements with regard to the adjustment of textile prices and set demands for the departments concerned.

He said: Keeping market prices basically stable is the unwavering policy of the government. The adjustment of prices must be limited to the commodities prescribed by the State Council and be made within the prescribed range. The retail prices for other industrial and agricultural goods listed by the state, such as grain, oil, meat, sugar, salt and coal, are not to be raised throughout the country. This is a strict disciplinary requirement. Cases of indiscriminately raising prices or raising prices in disguised forms in violation of the State Council decision shall be punished by disciplinary measures. All illegal income shall be confiscated or returned to the buyers, the violating stores shall be fined and their principal responsible persons shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions. The people's governments at all levels should immediately organize their price control, industrial, commercial and industry-commerce management departments to comprehensively inspect urban and rural market prices, supervise the commodity price adjustment by various units according to the State Council decision and sternly deal with any violators of the decision.

The light industry and textile industry should arrange the production of consumer goods according to the state plan, actively increase the production of marketable goods, and strive to increase the varieties and designs, improve the quality of products, lower production costs and enhance economic results. The commercial departments should organize well market supplies. The retailers in both urban and rural areas should ensure ample commodity supply for the Spring Festival holidays and strive to sell more and better daily necessities to the people than in past years. The commercial, price control, public security and commerce-industry management departments should work in close coordination to keep good market order. Those who take the opportunity to spread rumors, create disturbances in the market or incite panic purchases of goods among the people must be severely punished according to law.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: The current adjustment of textile prices is an important event concerning the vital interests of 1 billion people. The party committees and governments at all levels should firmly strengthen their leadership and give it wide publicity and a thorough explanation. The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Bureau of Commodity Prices will issue an "outline propaganda guidance." All party and government organizations, PLA units, mass organizations, schools, enterprises, institutions, neighborhoods, people's communes and production brigades and teams should follow the "outline propaganda guidance" and consider their specific situation to thoroughly explain the price adjustment to the people, give wide publicity to it and make its significance known to every family and person. We believe that the people throughout the country will do all they can to support the government and guarantee a smooth progress of the price adjustment.

Yao Yilin on Subsidies

OW181702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Subsidies of 100 million yuan will be granted to China's poorest areas in an effort to balance the adverse effects scheduled increases for cotton textiles might produce on living standards.

This was announced by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin at a discussion held in Beijing from January 15 to 16 on the decision of the State Council and the party Central Committee to reduce prices of major chemical fiber fabrics 20 percent to 30 percent and raise prices of cotton textiles 20 percent.

The subsidies will benefit a rural population of 50 million in about 200 poor and remote counties in provinces including Gansu, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Qinghai and four autonomous regions -- Ningxia, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang.

A calculation of the nation's 1982 retail sales indicates savings from reductions in prices of chemical fiber fabrics will average 2.4 yuan per person per year, equivalent to the additional expenditure on cotton textiles.

Nevertheless, people in poor and remote areas might suffer more -- for the first few years at the least -- from the more expensive cotton textiles, because they mainly wear cotton garments. Authorities feel, however, eventually these people too will benefit from promotion of chemical fiber fabrics.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to increase the supply of low-price chemical fiber fabrics to these areas.

Herdsmen and peasants in 20 poor counties in southern Xinjiang will be subsidized by the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Regional Government at six million yuan, according to a report just received from XINHUA's Xinjiang bureau. These counties are inhabited by Uyghurs, Tajiks, Kirgizes and people of other minority nationalities.

The regional government also decided today to raise state purchasing prices of wool from sheep of improved breeds and cashmere, while cutting the selling prices of Xinjiang-made knitting wool, washing machines, grape wine and liquor from 4.5 percent to 12 percent.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES HAINAN FROM AFRICA 18 JAN

OW180108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Guangzhou, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived in Hainan Island at 08:38 Beijing time at the end of his fruitful visit to eleven African countries.

Further on Arrival

OW181132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Guangzhou, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, arrived in Hainan Island today at the end of his visit to eleven African countries.

Zhao Ziyang left Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, yesterday afternoon. State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who accompanied the premier on his African visit, also arrived.

Among those welcoming the premier at the airport were Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Guangdong Province; Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong; You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Wang Meng, political commissar of the units. They congratulated the premier on the success of his tour of Africa.

WAN LI ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

HK190334 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jan 83 p 4

["Excerpt" of "recent" speech by Wan Li, "acting" premier, published in HONGQI No 2, 1983: "Education, Science Vital to Progress in Agriculture" -- place of speech not given]

[Text] The following is an excerpt from a recent speech by acting Premier Wan Li:

Cadres at all levels must help peasants prosper. Why should the Communist Party be afraid of people prospering? If everybody were poor and had nothing, how can we attain communism? Communism can never mean egalitarianism or eating out of the "big communal pot"; it means doing away with exploitation and eliminating classes.

The Communist Party should be adept at leading the people to create wealth, while avoiding polarization. All the people are to prosper, with a high degree of culture and democracy, a high standard of living. It will build a communist society with bountiful material products where the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" is practised.

At the present stage we should do our best to practise the principle of "to each according to his labour" and encourage people to prosper through labour. The Communist Party led the peasants to make revolution so that they could shake off poverty and gain democracy. If the party does not let people prosper through labour, then nobody will support it.

Our agriculture should develop commodity production, and we should spare no effort to help peasantry prosper. It is impossible for everybody to prosper at once, so a portion of the people who have the means can prosper first. To let some people do it first is for the purpose of achieving prosperity to all.

There is much to learn in agriculture, and if you are to provide efficient leadership, you must have wide knowledge. Our cadres must study and study again. So that our rural cadres do not commit another major mistake and to promote agricultural development, all cadres should receive general training. Experts and specialists in scientific research, educational and other departments should go to the countryside to give them lessons.

Peasants everywhere welcome science and regard scientists and technicians as "gods of wealth."

In regard to intellectuals who live in the countryside, how can we let them stay there and struggle for agricultural development all their lives? Their income should be somewhat higher. Local authorities should pay part of the extra money and peasants will also be willing to contribute.

Some intellectuals are not willing to go to the countryside because in the past they had been coldshouldered. Our cadres were arbitrary and gave wrong orders. Others are unwilling because of actual hardships or because their children cannot get a proper education there. All such problems should be solved, and we should be able to mobilize 80,000 to 100,000 intellectuals to go to the agricultural front.

Student enrollment methods should also be changed. Peasants should be given priority to send to universities some of their children who will return to their villages to engage in their specialties.

In future, work allocation for university graduates should not be guaranteed and monopolized by the state. This new method can start with this year's graduates.

CHEN YUN ARTICLE ON COMPREHENSIVE THINKING

HK181514 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Chen Yun [7115 0061], written February 1962, with editorial note by CPC Central Committee Documents Research Office: "How Should We Make Our Thinking a Bit More Comprehensive" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Editorial note by the CPC Central Committee Document Research Office: In spring 1962, to sum up the experience of the "Great Leap Forward" and the establishment of people's communes, the CPC Central Committee held an enlarged conference in Beijing, attended by 7,000 leading cadres above the level of county party secretaries. The conference carried forward our party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism and profoundly examined the shortcomings and mistakes in our work. The basic principle of seeking truth from facts was restored to a great extent and the abnormality in inner-party life was corrected. At that time, Comrade Chen Yun delivered this speech at the discussion of the Shaanxi group. The article we now publish was part of the report he delivered at a group discussion. The method of "comprehensiveness, comparison and repeated consideration" for understanding things and the ideas that "leading cadres should pay special attention to divergent views," "while working out policy, leading organs should spend more than 90 percent of their time on conducting investigation and study and only 10 percent of their time on discussion to make a decision" and so forth put forward by Comrade Chen Yun are very important to correcting our method of thinking, improving party work style and strengthening party members' self-cultivation. As requested by JINGJI RIBAO, Comrade Chen Yun has consented to the open publication of his article "How Should We Make Our Thinking a Bit More Comprehensive." [end editorial note]

Comrades from Shaanxi Province attending this enlarged work conference of the central authorities have held big and small meetings. All these meetings have been effectively held, because the lower and upper levels are in touch with each other throughout the meetings. On the one hand, comrades from the prefectural and county CPC committees raised their views about the central authorities and provincial CPC committee. On the other hand, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee twice made self-criticisms. Criticism and self-criticism are necessary conditions to ensure that the lower and upper levels are in touch with each other. Only through being in touch with each other can the lower and higher levels unite as one. Only through carrying forward democracy can centralism be practiced.

In recent years, our inner-party life has been abnormal. The phenomenon that "think before you speak and then talk with reservation" is extremely dangerous. Sometimes people cannot help expressing erroneous views. It is impossible for them to completely avoid airing erroneous views. Inside the party, we are not afraid that people express wrong views. The thing we are afraid of most is that nobody wants to express his view. Some "clever persons" always talk about the "weather" when they meet other people. They do not want to criticize others even when they have discovered their mistakes and shortcomings. If this practice continues for a long time, we will not succeed in our revolutionary cause. On the contrary, we will undoubtedly meet with failure.

We have won a tremendous victory in this conference and we should not underrate our victory. As long as we are bold in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth and correct our mistakes, our Communist Party will be invincible.

It is insufficient to rely on a small number of leading cadres in order to find out problems, shortcomings and mistakes in our work. We should fully carry forward democracy and encourage the broad masses of people and cadres to advance criticism of our work. It is only on such a basis that we can correct our shortcomings and mistakes in our work and arouse people's enthusiasm in order to do our work well.

Leading cadres must particularly listen to divergent views. People are daring to express identical views and it is easier for leading cadres to find out such views. However, because some leading cadres are not open-minded, people do not dare to express divergent views. It is not easy for leading cadres to find out such views. Therefore, we must be open-minded and listen to more divergent views. We should realize that things are complicated and that we should listen to various views in order to have a more comprehensive and correct understanding of things. We should sum up these views through in-depth analysis. There are various kinds of methods for carrying out investigation and study. To exchange opinions with those who hold divergent views is an important method. In a word, we Communist Party members should strengthen our self-cultivation and form a good habit of attentively listening to various divergent views.

What kind of method should we employ in order to ensure that we correct understanding of things? I propose the following methods and hope that comrades present will try them and see if they are feasible.

COMPREHENSIVENESS Sometimes people cannot help being one-sided in observing things. For instance, if I put the tea cup on this table, a person sitting opposite it will find that there is no decorative pattern on the tea cup, but a handle is attached to it. However, another person sitting in another direction will find that there is a decorative pattern on the tea cup without any handle attached to it. They only perceive one side of the tea cup, rather than its full view. If these two people "exchange" the sides which they have seen, they will have a full view of the tea cup. Very often we talk about a practical and realistic work style. Practical work style means that we should be clear about the practical situation. Realistic work style means that we should work out a correct policy based on the results of our investigation.

Let us take making war as an example. If we make a wrong judgment of the enemy's situation, we will be defeated in the war. If a doctor makes an erroneous diagnosis, he will not be able to cure the sickness of the patient. He might even doctor him to death. What method should we employ in order to clarify the situation? One of the methods is to exchange views with other people more frequently. To do so, we will be able to improve our one-sided views so that we will gradually be able to view things from all sides. We will be able to clarify things which we were not quite clear about before. To do so, we will also gradually be able to unify our views on things where we once disagreed. What should we do if people do not raise divergent views? In that case, we may build up a hypothesis, consider things from all sides, including their reverse sides, and study various conditions and possibilities. In so doing, we will make our thinking a bit more comprehensive. The reason why we commit mistakes is that we fail to go about things according to objective facts. However, it does not mean that those who commit mistakes disregard facts all together. Instead they wrongly regard their one-sided views as comprehensive ones. While leading organs are formulating policies, they should spend more than 90 percent of their time on conducting investigation and study. They should only spend less than 10 percent of their time on discussing the decisions.

COMPARISON To study things, formulate policy and decide our programs, we should compare different kinds of preliminary schemes. Comparisons should be drawn not only between the present and the past, but also between China and other foreign countries. Only by instituting more comparisons can we clarify the situation and make a more accurate judgment. Making more comparisons will do us good. There is no harm in it at all.

REPEATED CONSIDERATION After making comparison, we should not hastily make any decisions, because repeated consideration is needed. Some decisions were correct at the time when they were made. However, after a certain period of time, we might discover that these decisions are not correct, or not absolutely correct. Therefore, we should not be too hasty in making a decision. A certain period of time is needed in order to consider the problem repeatedly. It is better for us to reconsider the matter before making any decisions. When I worked with Chairman Mao, I found out that he was not hasty in making decisions. When someone discussed problems with him, he merely said: "Hmmm." This, however, did not mean that he agreed to the other person's views.

At your meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee twice made self-criticisms. Is their self-criticism good enough? Since I am not working in Shaanxi Province, I am not quite familiar with the situation in your province. Therefore, it is you who should make the judgment. However, I believe that you should welcome self-criticism made by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, because it is better to make self-criticism than not. You may raise your opinions about the provincial CPC committee. You may air any opinions you like. However, you must give the provincial CPC committee sufficient time to respond. Some problems should be judged from a long-term point of view. Some problems you raise are beyond our expectation. We do not have sufficient time to carry out an in-depth study of the problems. In addition, only half of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee are attending this conference. Therefore, they cannot discuss many of the problems or make any decisions.

Some people say that we are now in Beijing, so we can raise any opinions we like. But they will not be allowed to do so once they return to their province. I do not think what they say is true. Why? It is because criticism and self-criticism are the general course of development! From this conference on, the door of criticism should be opened wide, and the wider the better.

In his report, Comrade Shaoqi said that we should practice democratic centralism and carry out criticism and self-criticism. All these are not new things. It is our party's old tradition that we should carry forward democracy and constantly carry out criticism and self-criticism. In recent years we discarded this tradition. Now, we should restore it. Comrades! If the Communist Party does not practice self-criticism and if we only laugh heartily when we meet, I think it is unnecessary for people to join the revolution and no one will be willing to be a member of such a Communist Party. Of course, I cannot guarantee that all leading members will be humble enough to accept criticism. But a handful of people are not able to resist the trends of criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades say that they want to wait and see. We should allow them to do so. In recent years, our inner-party democratic life was abnormal. Some people doubt whether we can truly carry forward democracy. This is not at all surprising.

Who should be responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes which occurred in our work in recent years? The CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committees should hold their own respective responsibility. However, with regard to a number of problems, it is the CPC Central Committee which should hold the main responsibility. The provincial, prefectural and county CPC committees should also hold their own responsibility. We should draw experiences and lessons from all this in order to do our work well in the future.

XUE MUQIAO WRITES ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK181418 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 2890]: "Improve Economic Results From the Macroeconomic Aspect"]

[Text] I warmly congratulate the official publication of JINGJI RIBAO.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: All our economic work should be shifted onto the track of taking the improvement of economic results as the core. Over many years we have paid much for the practices of seeking unrealistically high speeds but achieving just low returns and poor economic results. Now in the period of readjusting the national economy, we are intentionally slowing down the growth rate of production for a short time and are endeavoring to improve economic results so as to lay a good foundation for future development.

To improve economic results, we need to make efforts in all areas. In the microeconomic aspect, we should do a good job in consolidating enterprises. We should, by starting with consolidating leading bodies of enterprises, improve their operation and management and conduct technical transformation and upgrade products in a planned way so as to produce better and more goods needed by society by consuming the least labor. The consolidation of enterprises constitutes a foundation for the improvement of economic results; while realizing the all-round improvement of economic results, we must also make efforts in the macroeconomic aspect.

To improve economic results in the macroeconomic aspect, the most important is to ensure the planned and proportionate development of the national economy through state plans. A pressing matter at the moment is to strictly control the size of investment in fixed assets and the orientation of investment. At the same time, it is necessary to make good preliminary preparations for construction projects. In recent years, due to the expansion of the decisionmaking power of enterprises and localities, a number of projects beyond plans and items of technical transformation have achieved good results. But a fairly large number of projects are capital construction projects handled in a blind way in the name of technical transformation.

After being put into operation, they overproduce some goods beyond the needs of society. Some of these small projects have even crowded out other big enterprises with advanced technology. Many of the newly built projects, with new equipment but outdated technology, cannot conserve energy and raw materials and upgrade products so that social economic results have just been lowered by them. Therefore, while continuing to encourage the initiative of localities and enterprises, we must concentrate all strength throughout the country, ensure the construction of key projects and technical transformation of enterprises and stop duplicate construction which will lead to waste. This is the key to the improvement of returns of investment in fixed assets.

In the fields of production and circulation, the quality of a considerable number of products is still rather low and cannot meet the needs of society. In addition, the poor work of circulation channels which have excessive links, coupled with the prominent phenomenon of production being divorced from marketing, constitutes another reason for the poor social economic results in our country. In order to overcome the above maladies, we still need to speed up the progress of reforming the institutions of economic management in an active and reliable way, and this should also include the reform of the planned management system. This is a major measure for improving economic results in the macroeconomic area.

In recent years we have conducted some reforms in the economic management institutions and this has scored marked achievements in giving play to the initiative and creativity of localities and enterprises in readjusting economic structures and improving operation and management. But some measures for this reform are not coordinated with other work and the corresponding management work fails to keep pace with the reform. This has resulted in a weakening of the influence and function of mandatory plans and has hindered the normal development of the national economy. We must formulate various economic regulations to prevent some local enterprises from abusing their decision-making power to interfere with state plans. At the same time, it is more important to make use of such economic levers as pricing, taxation and credits to guide the enterprises and direct their activities in accordance with state plans. Not only should guidance plans be good at making use of economic levers, but mandatory plans should also make use of economic levers. As for the economic activities that are regulated by market mechanism, we can only direct their development completely by making use of economic levers.

The most important economic lever is pricing. Over many years we have paid attention to applying the law of value to regulate prices. In 1979, we raised the purchase prices for agricultural products by a big margin and this has played a big role in promoting agricultural production. Because prices were frozen for 10 years during the period of domestic turmoil, prices in all departments are now generally at variance with values. As a result, many goods in excessive supply are highly priced and can yield high profits, so their production continuously increases and gives rise to a great stockpile; but on the other hand, many goods in short supply are low priced and less profitable, people have no enthusiasm to increase their production and their supply in the market thus becomes more and more insufficient. In 1982, the situation in the market has been greatly improved as compared with that of 2 years ago. Many daily use goods have met market needs. The supply of some goods have even exceeded demand and people have requested that their prices be lowered. Now the conditions have been available for us to study the readjustment of some unreasonable prices and to embark on the readjustment by raising some prices and lowering others under the general precondition of keeping the general level of prices basically stable.

Apart from pricing, taxation is also an important economic lever. In recent years, we have adjusted some tax rates which were carried on since the early years of the PRC and this has also played a regulative role in the production and marketing of all kinds of goods. At present, however, the financial system of "cooking with separate stoves" is still prevailing at all the provincial, municipal and county levels in many regions. In this way, industrial and commercial taxes just constitute a part of local financial income. In many places, local enterprises are both taxpayers and tax collectors. Tax rates do not play a regulative role in these places. As a result, small tobacco-processing and cigarette plants and small breweries sprang up everywhere. They competed with each other by dumping products at low prices, thus incurring heavy losses. Therefore, it is necessary to hand over taxes imposed on a few high-rate goods to the central authorities and only thus can taxes play a regulative role under the guidance of plans.

In order to give better play to taxes in economic activities, it is necessary to further speed up the substitution of profit delivery with tax payment in state-owned enterprises. This work should be handled in a planned and methodical way in accordance with specific conditions, but the orientation of gradually substituting profit delivery with tax payment must be adhered to. By realizing this reform, the work of introducing economic responsibility systems in enterprises and expanding their decisionmaking power can be greatly promoted so that economic interests of an enterprise and its operation results can be closely combined.

Another important economic level is bank credits. In recent years, with the expansion of enterprises' financial power and the increase in urban and rural people's income, the volume of deposits and loans of all kinds dealt in by banks has increased by a big margin. This has played an important role in promoting production and circulation and in supporting enterprises in tapping their potential. But the organization structure and professional division of work in our banks are still not perfect. This does not conform to the duties they are bearing. It is necessary to change this state of affairs as soon as possible so that the banks can play a greater role in regulating economic activities.

To sum up what has been said above, there are still many problems in the improvement of economic results in the macroeconomic area. Without solving these problems, the consolidation of enterprises and the improvement of microeconomic results will certainly be impeded. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have overcome a great deal of difficulties and have guided the national economy to a road of healthy development. So long as we follow the correct orientation pointed out by the 12th party congress and endeavor to improve economic results in all areas, we will certainly be able to achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century.

YUAN BAOHUA ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK190722 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Yuan Baohua [5913 1405 5478]: "Continually Perfect and Develop Economic Responsibility Systems in Industry"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that to bring the initiative of enterprises and of the working people into play, we must earnestly implement a responsibility system in the operation and management of both state and collective enterprises.

To earnestly summarize the experience in promoting the economic responsibility system in industry in the past 2 years in line with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress has important realistic significance for implementing the Marxist principle of material benefits in better ways, for strengthening the laborers' sense of responsibility for being the master of their own affairs, for promoting production development and, in this way, creating a production management system which suits our national conditions, which can guarantee the unified leadership of the state and which can promote the enthusiasm of enterprises and the working people.

After a year of practice since the State Council issued in 1981 the two documents concerning the promotion of the economic responsibility systems in industrial production, the general situation is quite good. We can say that last year was the year in which the economic responsibility systems began to take the road of healthy development and began to shift from comprehensive unfolding to the new stage of in-depth development, perfection and improvement. The masses of cadres and workers have a more comprehensive understanding of the economic responsibility systems and the guiding ideology centered on the promotion of economic results has become more clear-cut and definite. The focus of work has been shifted to the link of implementing the economic responsibility systems inside the enterprises, an effective form which is more capable of arousing the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers has been gradually found through practice, thus, notable results have been achieved.

Many vivid examples and a large quantity of data convincingly tell us that the direction of promoting the economic responsibility systems is correct. We can say that the implementation of the economic responsibility systems has enabled us to begin to find out the new road of developing socialist industrial production which suits our national conditions.

The implementation of the economic responsibility systems has promoted readjustment. In the process of economic readjustment, heavy industry did not have enough tasks for a time and it was confronted with great difficulties. It was precisely because the economic responsibility systems have been promoted that the subjective activity of the enterprises was promoted. In accordance with the needs of the market, many enterprises actively expanded the scope of production by every possible means, changed service orientation and readjusted the structure of products. They drew on the strength of each to offset the weakness of the other, provided services for the light industry market and for technical transformation and opened up international markets. Finally, a breakthrough has been made. In recent years, there was great development in the production of daily consumer goods. Quantity and quality of products have been improved, varieties of colors and designs increased and the tense supply situation of the market relaxed. A buyers' market began to emerge. This is a phenomenon which did not exist in the past 30 years. The excellent situation which emerged in the production of consumer goods was the result of the implementation of the party's "eight-character principle." Obviously, another important reason was that the implementation has aroused the enthusiasm and initiative of the enterprises.

The implementation of the economic responsibility system has played an active role in stabilizing the economy and in "achieving a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures and between credit receipts and payments and, in the main, stabilizing commodity prices." All of us know that there were large deficits in both 1979 and 1980. In 1981, a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure was achieved and the financial deficit decreased from 12.7 billion yuan in 1980 to 2.5 billion yuan. After 1981, in 1982, a basic balance in state finance was maintained. The turn for the better in the state's financial situation is a composite reflection of the steady development of the national economy amid adjustment.

We should say that adding to the initiative of the enterprises and the implementation of the economic responsibility systems are important factors for having aroused the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers and promoted the increases in production and income.

It should be pointed out that in practicing the economic responsibility systems, the development is still not balanced. There are many questions which deserve our attention. The task of perfecting the economic responsibility systems is arduous. What exactly are the economic responsibility systems which we promote? How can we perfect them? According to experience in different parts of the country and practice in advanced enterprises such as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, there are the following points of understanding.

1. In Practicing Economic Responsibility Systems, It Is Necessary To Implement the Principle of Combining Responsibility With Power and Interests and to Give First Priority to Responsibility

The "responsibility" is the unshirkable responsibility of the enterprises toward the state in completely fulfilling the state plans, meeting the needs of society, increasing economic results and providing the state with an increasing accumulation. In order that the enterprises can be more capable of fulfilling their responsibilities, the state must at the same time entrust to the enterprises the necessary competence and economic results in business management. Otherwise, the enterprises lack decision-making power and they will be in a passive position. Consequently, they cannot arouse enthusiasm and actively and flexibly reflect social demands and technical progress. Therefore, responsibility, power and interests are closely combined and cannot be separated. This is determined by the nature and position of the socialist enterprises. The principle of combining responsibility with power and interests must be implemented in various links of the relationship between the state and enterprises and between the enterprises themselves. In perfecting the economic responsibility systems, the most basic demand is to earnestly combine responsibility with power and interests.

2. In Practicing Economic Responsibility Systems, It Is Necessary To Take the Increasing of Economic Results as the Objective

This is the starting point and footing of all the activities of production and management of our socialist enterprises. What are economic results? In March 1982, at the national industry and transportation work meeting, Comrade Zhao Zhiyang made a clear and definite explanation. This means to use the minimum of manpower and materials to produce more products which can meet society's demands. How can we achieve this? According to the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and the experience in different parts of the country, first, it is necessary to solve the problem of "shifting tracks" in guiding ideology and make the departments and links inside an enterprise revolve round the promotion of economic results. It is also necessary to correspondingly reform the idea of management, management style, structure of organization and management system. Second, it is necessary to form the idea of coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game, persist in revitalizing the production and management of the enterprises under the guidance of state plans, achieve the proper profits with real ability and masterly skills and not be engaged in dishonest practices. Third, it is necessary to carry out overall assessment, adhere to the unity of value and use value, not to blindly seek value of production and output, concentrate efforts in adding to the variety, quality and quantity of products and in producing marketable products, not to strive for fame but for substantial results. Fourth, it is necessary to continuously improve business management, make a success of technical transformation, gradually move toward the rationalization of production organization and business management and toward the modernization of production technology. In judging whether the economic responsibility systems are successfully implemented, the increase in economic results is a basic indicator.

3. In perfecting Economic Responsibility Systems, It Is Necessary To Lay Emphasis on Grasping Well the Link of Implementing the Economic Responsibility Systems Inside Enterprises

This means that it is necessary to center on the general objective of production and management in resolving and implementing the enterprises' economic responsibility toward the state at each level in accordance with the principle of combining responsibility with power and interests until it reaches every worker, make overall contracts and overall guarantee and let them be combined together. In addition, it is necessary to institutionally regularize the relationship between contracts and guarantees and the coordinative relationship. In this way, inside the enterprises, a system of personal economic responsibility characterized by vertical and horizontal chains, mutual coordination, strict assessment and a fair and strict meting out of rewards and punishments is formed. This is in line with the characteristics of mass production in industry and embodies the demand to increase the integrated economic results. In this way, the production and management objectives of the enterprises can become the workers' common goal of struggle and their sense of responsibility for being the masters of their own affairs and for making the enterprises a success can be strengthened. Some comrades said: If we do not concentrate efforts in implementing the economic responsibility systems at each level inside an enterprise, then it will be difficult for the enterprise to implement its economic responsibility toward the state and the economic responsibility systems become "castles in the air." This is a good way of putting it.

4. In Practicing Economic Responsibility Systems, It Is Necessary To Embody the Principle of Rewarding the Hard Working and Punishing the Lazy

In handling the questions of how much competence should the state entrust to an enterprises, of how much profit should be retained and of which form is the most effective, it is necessary to persist in suiting measures to local conditions and not to "impose uniformity on all enterprises." The seven forms of profit retention under three categories we practiced in the 3 years are applicable within certain limits and under certain conditions. Certain results have been achieved and it is necessary to continue to develop them. In addition, it is necessary, on the basis of summarization of experience, to continue to develop and perfect them.

Judging from practice, the method of basing the contracts on the profits handed over to the state, in particular the progressive contracts, has greater superiority. The basic characteristics of this method are: 1) "the state enjoys safety and the enterprises take the risks," thus, a steady increase in the state's financial income can be ensured; 2) the responsibilities are well defined, benefits direct and pressure on the enterprises great, in addition, this plays an important role in encouraging the enterprises; 3) the principle of rewarding the hard working and punishing the lazy can be more fully embodied and this helps encourage the enterprises and workers to tap the latent power of the enterprises by every possible means; 4) when the contracts are made, they will not be changed in a few years and this enables the enterprises to "make the correct predictions 3 years earlier," to formulate a medium long-term technical transformation plan and to determine the objective of increasing economic results in 5 or 10 years. Some comrades describe the situation as: "Without the contracts, nobody worries; whoever accepts a contract worries; if everybody worries, every factory collects gold." This has been proven by the practice of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the Shanghai Metallurgical Bureau, the Hebei Metallurgical Bureau and the Anyang iron and steel plant. Their actual conditions are different, however, all of them tap the latent power of the enterprises and achieve reduction of output but increase in income under difficult conditions. In addition, there are notable changes in production technology.

We learn a lesson here: Without a certain amount of economic benefits, the sense of responsibility for being the master of one's own affairs of the laborers in a production unit should become abstract; if a suitable form which facilitates the results of management and the economic benefits of an enterprise is found, a motive power will emerge. The progressive contract system based on the profits handed over to the state can only be practiced in certain conditions and must therefore be strictly grasped.

5. In Practicing Economic Responsibility Systems, It Is Necessary To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work

In practicing the economic responsibility systems, we cannot stress one kind of economic motive power alone. We must persist in grasping well the construction of the two civilizations, vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, radically promote the ideological consciousness of the masses of workers, strengthen the sense of responsibility for being the master of one's own affairs and combine the strict responsibility systems with a high sense of responsibility. We must mobilize and encourage the masses of workers to selflessly work for the overall accomplishment of the state plans, to strive to achieve a turn for the better in our economic situation, to implement the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress and to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This should become the source of energy of the masses of workers and is the important guarantee for making the economic responsibility systems a success.

The above is the extremely valuable experience which we have gained through practice and is the correct direction and principle to which we must adhere in our further perfection of the economic responsibility systems.

BANK OF CHINA'S ROLE IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT NOTED

HK181007 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Bring Into Play the Role of the Bank of China in Utilizing Foreign Investment"]

[Text] In order to speed up socialist modernization, we must make the best possible use of foreign currency funds in the future. For this view, we must bring into full play the role of the Bank of China in this aspect.

The Bank of China is our state bank particularly for foreign exchange affairs. It has wide ranging connections and enjoys a good reputation in the world. Now, it has established its branches or agencies in the world's principal commercial centers. More than 3,000 banks in 148 countries and regions in the world have set up agency relationships with them. Thus, the Bank of China has tentatively formed a financial network throughout the world and has a great number of staff members who have good knowledge of international banking business. With such favorable conditions, it can raise foreign funds on favorable terms in the world money market for the needs of developing our country's capital construction. At the time when the international financial market is in turbulence, the Bank of China may seek consultant services from the departments concerned in its business of utilizing foreign investment so as to avoid any possible losses to the country.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the guideline of opening to the ~~outside~~ world and enlivening the economy at home, the Bank of China has done a lot of work in raising funds from foreign organisations and taking out business loans of foreign exchange to the domestic enterprises.

With a view to attaining the magnificent objective set forth by the 12th party congress, we must make further efforts to bring into play the role of the Bank of China in utilizing foreign investment by virtue of our country's prestige and its own reputation in the world so as to step up the four modernizations of our country. The main sources of foreign exchange funds which the Bank of China can supply come from overseas deposits of foreign exchange and current accounts with foreign banks. Therefore, it must be made clear that utilization of exchange funds supplied by the Bank of China is, in nature, within the framework of using foreign investment. For this reason, the departments concerned must encourage and support this in a sense of policy. The loans and capital of foreign exchange and renminbi funds of the Bank of China must be included in state's plans. The terms for using it must be same as for those of other foreign funds so as to arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises in making use of these foreign investments.

From now on, all localities and departments must, for first choice, borrow from the Bank of China if they want to use foreign capital. With the exception of loans from international organizations or governments, which must be handled by certain relevant departments, all other loans from abroad must be handled through the Bank of China. Funds for large projects of energy and transportation can be raised from the world money market, but this must be done in the name of the Bank of China. The loanable funds of foreign currency of the Bank of China must be mainly used for technical transformation in small and medium-sized enterprises. Prime rate must be offered in accordance with specific conditions.

The Bank of China must strive to improve its business, work efficiency and service so as to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

RURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVES TO BE RESTRUCTURED

OW180631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 16 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to departments concerned, to meet the needs of economic development in the rural areas, the administration of China's rural credit cooperatives will be restructured on a selective basis, beginning this year. The administrative reform will be expanded, step by step, after some experience has been obtained.

Those units selected for the pilot project are required to clear up and check the peasants' share capital, issue new share certificates, honor the cooperatives' commitment to shareholders and pay up the defaulted dividends. In accordance with the principle of voluntary participation, they will also make positive efforts to increase the amount of share capital, allow more local people to administer the cooperatives' services in order to change their "official" status.

Since their inception in the 1950's, the credit cooperatives have played a significant role in enlivening the rural economy. However, the credit cooperatives' operation today cannot keep up with the demands of rural development. In terms of operation, interest rates for deposits and loans, administration, pay scales, benefits, methods of work and other aspects, they have followed the example of the state banks. As they have become more and more "official," they have gradually lost their fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the local people.

The principal aspects of restructuring the administration of the credit cooperatives include: clearly defining the nature of a credit cooperative as being a collectively-owned financial organization, gradually reinstating its mass nature, democratic management and professional and operational flexibility. A credit cooperative will operate and do its business accounting independently, and be responsible for its own profit or loss.

Its main services include supporting agricultural production, contractors, and specialized and selected households, and extending circulating capital. A credit cooperative's credit service may be different from that provided by a bank in terms of the use of credits, their interest rates and management. The use of credits extended by a credit cooperative can be broader than that of credits extended by a bank, the way of extending credits can be more flexible than a bank, and it may have floating interest rates within limits. After reform, credit cooperatives will truly become cooperative financial organizations providing a credit service to the people in the rural areas and enhance the development of commodity economy in the rural areas.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'CRIMINAL' FEMALE INFANTICIDE

HK190839 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1

["Short Commentary": "Drowning Baby Girls Is a Criminal Offense"]

[Text] Why did young worker Wan Chuwen adopt such vicious means as to murder his own daughter? It was mainly due to the dubious idea which regards sons as better than daughters, and the strong outdated mentality of continuing the family line which was practiced by feudal society for thousands of years, making trouble. Moreover, the weak concept of the legal system in people's minds and the fact that some people do not even consider female infanticide to be a criminal offense are also important reasons leading to the occurrence of such phenomena.

This shocking offense of drowning baby girls has not only directly infringed upon the legitimate rights and interests as well as the life and safety of women and children, but it has also seriously undermined social morality and conventions and disrupted social order. If this practice is not stopped, it will also produce the disastrous result of upsetting the proportion of males and females in society as well as the human ecological balance. This kind of offense is most incompatible to our socialist system and also absolutely cannot be tolerated by communist ethics.

In his "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: We must "change radically the feudal attitude of viewing sons as better than daughters. All society should resolutely condemn the criminal activities of female infanticide and maltreatment of mothers, and judicial departments should resolutely punish the offenders according to law." Party and government departments as well as mass organizations at various levels should coordinate closely with family planning propaganda activities and criticize the feudal idea of regarding sons as better than daughters so as to create powerful public opinion condemning the drowning of baby girls. Judicial organs must promptly bring cases of female infanticide to trial and punish them mercilessly according to law.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN CONGRESS MEETING

OW121313 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended this afternoon in Fuzhou.

The meeting decided that the first session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Fuzhou before the end of April this year.

Yesterday and today the Standing Committee members heard and discussed a report by Comrade Hu Ping on behalf of the provincial people's government on restructuring the administration; a report by Comrade Wen Fushan on behalf of the provincial people's government on dealing blows at smugglers; and explanations by Ren Manjun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and the date to convene the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

The meeting adopted a resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on conscientiously studying, propagating and implementing the new constitution, its decision on the election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and on the date to convene the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, its decision on setting up a credentials committee, its decision on appointing Vice Governor Hu Ping as acting governor of Fujian Province and other appointments and removals.

At the meeting, Comrade Ma Xingyuan's resignation letter to the provincial people's congress standing committee was read. He said in his letter: I wholeheartedly support the party Central Committee on reforming the cadre system. A large number of outstanding cadres in the prime of life are one after another taking up the heavy burdens of leadership. This is one of the important indications that our party and socialist cause are thriving and that there is no lack of successors. I earnestly request formal approval of my resignation from the provincial governorship in order to allow outstanding cadres in the prime of life to play a full role in leading posts, while also taking my age and health into account. After resigning the governorship, I will continue to do my utmost and contribute what little strength I have to the party's cause and socialist modernization.

After the adoption of the resolution and decisions, Xiang Nan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, made a speech. He said: After resigning from his post as governor, Comrade Ma Xingyuan will remain secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and continue to play a leading role in the work of the provincial party committee. In this way, he will on the one hand continue to work for the four modernizations in Fujian and to pass on experience, give help and set an example, and on the other hand allow comrades in the prime of life to courageously shoulder heavy responsibilities and be tempered and tested in leading posts, insuring that our socialist cause will thrive and have no lack of successors. This indeed is killing two birds with one stone and completely in line with the spirit of the party Central Committee's call for cooperation of old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. Therefore, it is approved by all the standing committee members.

The Standing Committee members unanimously pledged to warmly support Comrade Hu Ping's work as acting governor. They hoped that in leading the work of the government he would further emancipate his mind, break the old conventions, study new problems, create a new situation and add new splendor to our great cause.

Comrade Xiang Nan also stressed: In the current structural reform, special attention should be paid to two things.

First, it is necessary to promote large numbers of outstanding young cadres who have both ability and political integrity to leading posts at various levels. Second, it is necessary to take good care of the retiring old cadres. There must be unified planning with due consideration for all concerned, and no one should be left unattended.

Cai Li, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Tu Baicui, Cai Liangcheng, Hou Linzhou, and Li Wenren, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended today's meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial court and procuratorate, concerned departments directly under the provincial government, the Standing Committees of the Fuzhou and Xiamen municipal people's congress and the liaison groups of the provincial people's congress in various prefectures attended the meeting as observers.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW170644 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The conference on rural work convened by the provincial party committee opened in Fuzhou on 14 January. Comrade Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on studying the central authorities' directives regarding issues related to the current rural economic policy. He pointed out: We must seriously study the relevant directives issued by the central authorities, freely discuss them and carry out state policies to the letter. We must promote the production of commodities and invigorate the rural economy to create a new situation in the agricultural work of our province. Also attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party committee Hu Ping, Hu Hong, He Ruoren, Wen Xiushan and (Zhang Yuming).

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN VISITS GENETIC SOCIETY

OW121252 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The second congress and symposium of the China Genetic Society, held in Fuzhou for 7 days, ended this morning.

More than 500 specialists and scholars from all over the country held extensive academic discussions and read 238 academic papers on questions in the fields of anthropogenetics, family planning, genetics of seeds, genetic engineering and so forth.

The congress elected a new council. Tan Jiazhen, well-known Chinese geneticist and vice president of Fudan University, was elected chairman. This morning, Xiang Nan, first secretary, and Cheng Xu, secretary, of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, paid a visit to the delegates at the congress and congratulated them on the successful close of the congress.

XIANG NAN, OTHERS MEET CYL DELEGATES IN FUZHOU

OW161259 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee and revolutionaries of the older generation Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Hu Ping, Wu Hongxiang, Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Yuan Gai, Wen Xiushan, Zhang Yumin and Gao Hu last evening cordially received Fujian's delegates to the 11th CYL Congress who returned to Fuzhou by plane earlier at 1730.

Following a report made by Liu Zhaoshu, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delegates Zheng Daoxi, Wu Xiumei, Lu Zhaoping, Liu Shuijiao, Zheng Yiquan and Jin Zhiming reported their personal experiences in attending the 11th CYL Congress. Jin Zhiming and Liu Huogui, delegates of Taiwanese origin, gave an extemporaneous performance of the dance of Taiwan's Kaoshan nationality. All the female delegates then sang the song "Follow the Party."

In their speeches veteran revolutionaries Wu Hongxiang, Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiumin and He Minxue placed high hopes on the delegates. They said: We elderly comrades earnestly hope that you young people will take over the revolutionary cause as soon as possible. Realization of the four modernizations depends on you. With you young people, there will be strength. We hope you will daringly and bravely shoulder the burden of the four modernizations. You have the firm support from us old comrades.

Comrades Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan and Hu Hong urged the delegates to add new luster to the motherland during the new year. They hoped the CYL delegates will emulate the spirit of arduous struggle displayed by the Chinese women's volleyball team, study assiduously, work hard, build up their physical health, unite with the broad masses of young people and be a shock force in the four modernizations and in changing the standards of social conduct, and take over the task given them by the party and the revolutionaries of the older generation.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS CHEN HEQIN MEMORIAL

OW120049 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A memorial service for Comrade Chen Heqin [vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress] was held this afternoon at the Shizigang funeral parlor in Nanjing. A portrait of Comrade Chen Heqin's was hung at the center of the hall, flanked by wreaths. Wreaths were presented by the general office of the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Ministry of Education, the China Education Association, the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee, the standing committee of the city people's congress, the city people's government, the city CPPCC committee, the various democratic party organizations in the province, the organization department, propaganda department and united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, the Nanjing Teachers College and the Nanjing Gular Childcare Center. Among those who presented wreaths were Xu Deheng, Hu Yuzhi, Yang Xiufeng, Dong Chuncai, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhong Min, Pan Shu, Mao Yisheng, Yan Jioi, Jin Shanbao, Jiang Chunfang and Liu Funian.

Xu Jiatun, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the memorial service, Kuang Yaming, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech pointed out: We must learn from Comrade Chen Heqin in working hard for the cause of education, in cherishing the party, socialism and the motherland, and in identifying ourselves with the party Central Committee politically. In cherishing our memory of Comrade Chen Heqing, we must strive to create a new situation in developing the socialist modernization program and build China into a modernized, strong socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

Gao Juefu, vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the Jiangsu Provincial Work Committee of the Jiusan Society, also spoke at the memorial service.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES CYL MEETING

OW161223 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee and the Nanjing City CYL Committee held a meeting this afternoon at the Nanjing Wutaishan Stadium to transmit the guidelines of the 11th CYL National Congress to 10,000 league members.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee, Wang Bingshi, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the Nanjing City Party Committee, and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Xu Jiatun was the first to speak. He said happily: At the 11th CYL National Congress, the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation showed great concern for the young people and attached great importance to the league's work, and the younger generation showed great love and esteem for the party Central Committee and the veterans of the revolution. This vividly shows that our two generations of revolutionaries are very close to each other, that there is no lack of successors to our party's cause, that our country has a bright future, and that our younger generation is very promising and will accomplish a great deal.

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the young comrades to achieve greater successes than the older generation. This indicates the deep love the party Central Committee has for the younger generation and the ardent expectations it places on the young people. It also shows the common feeling among us older comrades.

He said sincerely: We older comrades, who are getting on in years, heartily rejoice at the ability of the young people to surpass the oldtimers. In the relay race of the revolution, we will be happy to be your cheering squad to cheer you on and warmly applaud you for quickly surpassing the older generation. Young comrades should regard learning from and surpassing the older generation as the lofty duty history has entrusted them, assiduously study and work on their fighting posts, carry forward the revolutionary fighting spirit demonstrated by the Chinese women's volleyball team and dash forward swiftly on the revolutionary track.

Comrade Xu Jiatun stressed: CYL cadres are faced with two tasks. First, they should lead CYL members and young people in standing on the forefront of the four modernizations drive. Second, they should be prepared to succeed the older generation and push the great cause launched by the older generation continuously forward. He called on every CYL cadre to constantly think about how to live up to the ardent expectations of the party and the revolutionaries of the older generation.

Comrade Xu Jiatun also called on party committees at various levels in the province to strengthen leadership over the CYL's work and pay great attention and attach great importance to the young people and youth work.

Comrade Sun Jiazheng, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, conveyed the ardent expectations of the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on the younger generation and reported on the proceedings and the main guidelines of the 11th CYL National Congress.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS PLA PREMIERE

OW181041 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] The Qianxian song and dance ensemble from the Nanjing PLA units gave its premiere in Shanghai on the evening 16 January. Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao, and responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Shanghai attended. The ensemble's outstanding performance at the Shanghai municipal government's auditorium was warmly applauded by the audience.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI CONGRESS CLOSING

OW021351 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, which lasted for 5 days, came to a successful close at the Shanghai stadium on the afternoon of 30 December. As Zhang Chengzong, executive chairman of the meeting, declared the session closed, all participants rose and sang the PRC national anthem.

[Begin Zhang Chengzong recording] Everybody, please rise and sing the national anthem. [national anthem, incomplete] [end recording]

The closing session formally opened at 1500, attended by 1,116 deputies of the municipal people's congress. Attending the meeting as observers were CPPCC members who were attending the fifth session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee, NPC deputies and CPPCC national committee members who were in Shanghai as well as responsible persons of work departments under the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government. Comrade Zhang Chengzong presided over the meeting.

[Begin Zhang Chengzong recording] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress now convenes its third plenary meeting. According to the meeting [sentence incomplete] [end recording]

Seated on the rostrum were Executive Chairmen Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Wang Tao, Zhou Gucheng, Zhu Yaoxi, Sun Jianuo, Du Shugu, Wu Bochuan, Lu Jiashu, Chen Jie, Yao Jing, Gao Huajie and Xu Xin; Mayor Wang Daohan; Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Xin Yuanxi, Yang Kai and Yang Di.

The congress adopted a resolution on publicizing and implementing the PRC constitution, a resolution on Mayor Wang Daohan's report on some major work in Shanghai's current economic and social development, a resolution on extending the term of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, a resolution on continuing to thoroughly carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and a report by Wang Tao, chairman of the motions examination committee of the fifth session of the seventh municipal people's congress, on the examination of motions.

CHEN GUODONG AT FORMATION OF SHANGHAI POLICE UNIT

OW160845 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal group on the Chinese People's Armed Police Units was founded at a ceremony this morning. Leading comrades of the municipal party and government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan and others were present to extend their warm greetings. Leading comrades of the PLA's ground, naval and air force units stationed in Shanghai also attended the meeting.

Wang Jian, vice mayor of Shanghai, read the Ministry of Public Security's decision on forming the Shanghai municipal group of the Chinese People's Armed Police Units. He also announced the appointments of the group's leading members: Yang Di, concurrent first political commissar of the group, (Jiang Guangming), chief of the group; and (Pan Qihuai), political commissar of the group.

Under the leadership of various local party committees, governments and public security organs, the Chinese People's Armed Police Units are armed forces shouldering the duty of maintaining internal security. They are a branch of the public security units.

REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS HAIKOU ON TOUR

HK171038 Guangzhou Guangzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] While on his inspection tour in Haikou City, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, yesterday praised the city's CPC committee and government for their efforts in organizing cadres, workers and inhabitants to participate in 100 days of voluntary labor in order to improve the city's public environment. He said: The practice of cadres' participation in voluntary labor is good and worth carrying on. Lenin gave a high appraisal of voluntary labor with the spirit of communism. Now, we are carrying out socialist education. Participation in voluntary labor by cadres is a concrete item in the contents of education and is a kind of labor accumulation.

In order to improve dirtiness, disorder and poor service in Haikou City and give every place a thorough cleaning for the coming spring festival, from 11 January, each day more than 1,000 people voluntarily go out to improve the public environment in six main avenues such as Binhai, Boai and Heping as well as other public places such as the Renmin Square.

HENAN'S LIU JIE ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

HK160808 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Henan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech this afternoon at the provincial agricultural labor models' congress. The speech was entitled: Resolutely Implement the Central Document No 1, Give Free Rein, Forge Ahead With Boldness, and Further Create a New Situation in Rural Economic Development.

Comrade Liu Jie first fully affirmed and highly praised the splendid achievements of the agricultural model workers. He said: This is a very successful gathering. In brief, there are four good things about it: 1) The Central Committee has issued document No 1 of 1983, which has proposed new intentions; 2) as a result of hard work by everyone, the province's comprehensive agricultural development has attained a new level; 3) this meeting has summed up and exchanged many new experiences, especially those of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs; the old conventions have been broken down and new standards have arisen; 4) everyone has listened to some fresh experiences, which have been very stimulating.

Comrade Liu Jie spoke on three issues in his report: 1) Clearly understand the excellent situation and have firm confidence in victory; 2) aim accurately at the target, develop new ways of getting rich and make still greater progress; 3) be bold in carrying out reforms and do a good job in providing services for production. Comrade Liu Jie concluded: We must implement the No 1 document and achieve all-round development of agriculture. We must rely on science and technology to develop agriculture and vigorously develop the specialized households. We must clear away leftist ideology, relax the policies and act with boldness.

LIU JIE MEETS HENAN MODEL WORKERS 16 JAN

HK180846 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Summary] On the morning of 16 January, in the people's hall, Liu Jie, Han Jingcao and Cui Guanghua, leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, received well-known model workers who are attending the provincial rally of model workers and responsible comrades of all prefectural and city CPC committees, totaling some 100 people. They cordially talked with each other.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie cordially talked with the representatives of model workers. He asked them if they had visited the scientific and technological fair. He demanded that the province popularize scientific and technological work and implement the contract system.

HENAN'S LIU JIE VISITS KAIFENG HOSPITAL

HK130645 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 10 January, Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of Henan Provincial CPC Committee, accompanied by Comrade (Xiao Shao), first secretary of Kaifeng Municipal CPC Committee, visited a privately run hospital combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine in Kaifeng. He warmly encouraged the medical personnel to boldly make improvements and blaze a new trail.

This hospital was established in mid-September last year by a few experienced old and middle-aged doctors by raising the funds themselves. The outpatient department comprises the traditional Chinese and Western medical sections, surgical section, acupuncture section, radiotherapy section, and an operation theater. The wards have 100 beds and are equipped with facilities essential to ordinary small and medium-sized hospitals. The hospital has a medical and service staff of 33 persons. Twenty of them are young people who learned medicine in colleges at their own expense and are relatively experienced. Those who are responsible for administrative work are not detached from medical service. They pay attention to ethics in rendering service and are considerate to the patients. The outpatient department has treated more than 3,600 cases in the past 3 months since its establishment.

Comrade Liu Jie carefully inspected the wards of the outpatient department. He was briefed by Dr. (Wei Biqing). He also received the medical personnel and had conversation with the young nurses, encouraging them to overcome difficulties, to go on running the hospital and to strive for better results.

BRIEFS

HUBEI PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE -- The Hubei provincial public health representative conference, which lasted for 6 days, ended this afternoon. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's government and standing committee of provincial people's congress including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, (Wang Ruisheng) and (Li Wenyuan) attended the closing ceremony. (Li Xiuzhen), adviser to the State Planned Parenthood Commission also attended the meeting. The conference awarded 37 red-flag public health units and 50 pacesetters in public health work. In addition, more than 800 advanced units and individuals were commended. All the participants of the conference put forward a proposal to the whole province on doing a still better job in public health work. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT CPPCC SESSION

SK160507 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee ceremoniously opened this afternoon at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall. The main tasks of this meeting are to study and implement the new constitution, the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the new CPPCC Constitution, the work report of the National CPPCC Committee meeting and to study ways to create a new situation in our province's work of the CPPCC committees. Some 410 CPPCC committee members gathered at the meeting which had an enthusiastic and united atmosphere.

At 1400, the CPPCC committee session was declared open amid the magnificent playing of the national anthem. Wang Yilun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, chaired and spoke at the opening ceremony. At the CPPCC committee session, Zhang Ruilin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, relayed the guidelines of the NPC and the National CPPCC Committee. Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a work report of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. This is the last plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

Since the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, our province's CPPCC committees at all levels have greatly developed their organizations and work. While serving the three major tasks in the new period, the CPPCC committees have been lively in their work and have scored marked achievements year after year, creating a new situation in their work and accumulating new experiences -- the best period of achievements since the PRC's founding.

Vice Chairman Tang Liandi, after reporting on the major work done since the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, set forth the principal tasks for 1983 which include: conscientiously studying, publicizing, enforcing and safeguarding the new constitution; earnestly studying and implementing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the new CPPCC constitution; conscientiously implementing the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe; overcoming the leftist tendencies and the readjustments of the cooperation and the relations in work among all units of the united front as a regular important task. He continued: Efforts must be made to give full rein to the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision so as to promote the building of the two civilizations. The CPPCC committees must pay attention to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, do propaganda and educational work well, strengthen work concerning Taiwan and make new contributions to accomplishing the great cause of unifying the motherland.

Jin Langbai, secretary general of the CPPCC committee session, delivered a report on handling motions of the fourth session of the fourth CPPCC committee. Chairman and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and executive chairman of the session sat at the front row of the rostrum. They were: Wang Yilun, Zhang Ruilin, (Gao Heng), Wang Jinling, Wang Weizhi, Tang Liandi, Sun Xii, Wang Zhaozhi, Guo Shouchang, Jin Langbai, (Yang Zirong), (Wang Lijiang) and (Ma Ji). Also attending the opening ceremony and sitting at the front row of the rostrum were: Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, and Wang Luning, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee. A preparatory meeting for the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was held this morning to adopt the agenda and work schedule of the session, and the name lists of the session's secretary general and of the session's motions examination committee. Beginning tomorrow, group discussions will be held.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS CPC MEETING

SK130121 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] While the broad masses of cadres and the people throughout the province are in an upsurge of deeply studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, the provincial CPC committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee between 16 December 1982 and 5 January 1983. Attending this meeting were principal responsible comrades of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, principal responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, principal responsible comrades of party and government organs of various prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, counties, cities and districts and principal responsible comrades of industrial and mining enterprises, institutions of higher learning and scientific research units, totalling 322 persons.

On behalf of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. Other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and principal responsible comrades of various prefectures and departments also gave speeches at the enlarged meeting and at group meetings. The enlarged standing committee meeting completed four scheduled tasks: Examining and summing up the situation and experience in relaying and studying the guidelines of the 12th NPC in the previous stage and making arrangements for further studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC; examining and summing up the achievements of the work in 1982 and making arrangements for the work in 1983; making preliminary study of the issues of how to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province and how to achieve three basic turns for the better and to quadruple increase in agricultural and industrial output value; and studying the issues of convening the fourth provincial party congress.

The meeting held that in addition to all regular work, our province scored pronounced achievements in all undertakings in 1982. We reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture despite serious drought. The total agricultural output value increased compared with the previous year. The income of commune members also increased. The growth speed of industry and the economic results also showed a great increase. Our province achieved a balance between state revenues and expenditures over the whole year, even with a little surplus. The capital construction task was better fulfilled. Our province also saw increases of various degrees in its commodity supplies and in import and export trade in 1982. Struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere were gradually deepened. The rectification of party workstyle and the promotion of social conduct spurred the development of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. All undertakings, including education, science and technology, culture, physical culture, public health, press, broadcasting, and birth control work also showed new progress.

Comrades participating in the meeting pointed out: As far as our province is concerned, 1982 was an arduous, tortuous and pressing year. It was also an inspiring year in which we gained rich experience. Our basic experiences summed up in the past year were: We made continued efforts to emancipate thinking, conscientiously implemented the party's policies, grasped both the material and the spiritual civilizations, gave prominence to grasping all key tasks that have a vital bearing on the whole situation and gave consideration to all fields of work. We had a good work style of solving problems in a down-to-earth manner, implemented the mass line and adhered to democratic centralization. In short, so long as we conscientiously implement the principles and policies defined since the third plenary session, straighten out the ideological line, and maintain political unity with the central authorities, we will make smooth progress in all fields of work and all our undertakings will be developed along a correct path. These are the basic experiences that we must learn from.

After repeated consultations and discussion by all participants, the meeting defined the emphasis of the work of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee in 1983 and set forth a general demand for work in 1983. On the basis of the initial improvements in the national economy in 1982, further efforts must be made to emancipate thinking, speed up reforms, enhance spirit, work hard with one heart and one mind, work conscientiously and lay a good material and ideological foundation for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for achieving the three basic turns for the better. To achieve this, the meeting set forth eight tasks.

First, we must deeply study and implement the guidelines of the 12th NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must regard the study and implementation of the guidelines of the NPC and NPC session as a task of prime importance and must grasp it well so that the study of guidelines will become an educational activity on studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, with the participation of the party as a whole and of all the people. Efforts must be made to use the new party constitution to guide the practice of each and every party member and to use the new constitution to guide the actions of the people.

Second, we must do a good job in organizational reform and in the building of leading bodies. In organization reform, provincial-level organs must make decisions on the changes in organizations and leading bodies prior to the end of March. Organs at the municipal, prefectural and autonomous prefectural level must complete this work prior to the winter-spring period. We must take the organizational reforms of the central party and government organs as our examples and select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres for leading bodies at all levels, in line with the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent so that there will be cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. We must be bold in promoting to leading posts at all levels those persons who have ability and political integrity, who are in the prime of life and those who have received a senior middle school, college or above education. Efforts must be made not to promote any persons of the three categories.

In regard to those which have already joined leading bodies, resolute efforts must be made to remove them from leading posts.

Third, on the basis of last year's achievements, we must make new progress in economic work. We must strive to increase agricultural output value by 5 percent and must achieve a 3 percent increase in the total output of grain of soybeans. In line with the desire of the masses, we must further perfect all forms of the responsibility system including the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output. We must also institute all forms of the system on signing contracts with specialized households in all undertakings including forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. While not relaxing our efforts in agricultural production, we must also actively carry out the diversified economy, further develop specialized and key households, encourage the development of the family-based economy and strengthen the building of marketable grain base counties. We must foster the ideology of combating natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest, tackle problems in waterlogging and low-lying land, tap water resources in places where conditions permit, and drill more pumping wells and water mills. We must ensure a 4 percent increase and strive for a 5 percent increase in industrial output value and achieve a 10 percent increase in profits handed over to the state. We must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; continue to do a good job in enterprises consolidation, with an emphasis on improving economic benefits; and carry out readjustment, restructuring and technical reformation. Efforts must be made to reorganize 70 percent of the enterprises whose production is covered by the state budget. Stress should be put on ending deficits, and active efforts should be made to reduce the amounts of deficits. The amounts of deficits must drop by at least 25 percent.

We must strictly control the investment scale of fixed assets so as to ensure the construction of key projects. As to commerce, we must further emancipate thinking, speed up reform of the system in the commercial field, boldly develop collectively owned and individual enterprises and vitalize the economy by carrying out all forms of management and opening up various circulation channels. In regard to finance, we must achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures and strive for a little surplus.

Fourth, resolute efforts must be made to grasp education and science as a strategic emphasis for developing the economy. We must pay attention to the role played by knowledge and the intellectuals and bring into full play the enthusiasm of intellectuals.

Fifth, we must further carry out activities on building the socialist spiritual civilization. Active efforts must be made to conduct education on communist ideas and convictions and on morality and education on fostering a communist labor attitude and on observing revolutionary discipline. We must launch activities on learning from Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu.

Sixth, we must intensify party building and make good preparations for party rectification. Efforts must be made to universally conduct education on the new party constitution and on communist ideas among all party members, to educate party members to consciously implement the new party constitution and to play a vanguard and exemplary role in this regard. Party committees at and above the county level must select one or two units to carry out party rectification on a trial basis. Party committees at all levels, at present, must pay attention to checking unhealthy tendencies -- such as using public funds to engage in lavish wining and dining, not repaying public funds for a long period of time, and seeking privileges in arranging employment and schools for one's children and in enlistment. They must also check malpractices in building and allocating houses. We must overcome bureaucracy that is divorced from the masses and strive for a further improvement in party work style.

Seventh, we must do a good job in convening the fourth provincial party congress, the sixth provincial people's congress and the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

Eighth, we must improve work and the work style of leadership. In particular, we must promote the work style of doing things in a down-to-earth manner. We must be good at practicing democratic centralism, promote the habits of conducting investigations and research, and adhere to the mass line.

The meeting also conducts enthusiastic discussions on the issues of achieving the three basic turns for the better in 5 years and on quadrupling the agricultural and industrial output value by the end of this century, and set forth tentative plans. In addition, it also emphatically pointed out that this year, efforts must be made to organize several investigation groups to carry out thorough research on the past and current history of our province's industry and agriculture and on our province's natural resources. Based on this, we must further revise the Sixth 5-Year Plan and long-term plans.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG SPEAKS AT CYL RALLY

SK111345 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Speech by Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on 9 January at the provincial and Shenyang City rally on relaying the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: On the occasion of the provincial CYL committee mobilization rally on relaying the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress, we leading comrades of various provincial and Shenyang City organs come here to visit and to extend congratulations to you.

We congratulate you on the achievements scored by the 11th National CYL Congress and on the successful opening of the 11th National CYL Congress. Considering that we saw you off when you CYL representatives of the province and shenyang city left here for the 11th CYL Congress, we met you when you returned from the congress and we have come here to extend congratulations at this guidelines-relaying mobilization rally, some CYL comrades may wonder why the leading comrades of the province and Shenyang City show such favoritism to and concern over youths. The reason is the young are the future of our motherland. Because we, old people, concern ourselves with the future of our motherland, we are concerned with the young. Youths are the shock brigade to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Because we concern ourselves with the socialist construction cause, we show concern over youths. The young are the vanguard to effect the three fundamental turns for the better. Because we are interested in the three fundamental turns for the better, we show concern for the youths. Youths are a vital new force on all fronts. Because of our concern for the work on all fronts, we show concern over youths. The young are successors to the cause of communism. Because we are interested in the cause of communism, we show concern for youths.

Comrades, in addition to showing concern over you, we expect you to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress, regard the report of the 11th CYL Congress as the guiding principle for your behavior, regard the new regulations as the criteria of your deeds, consider the resolutions of the 11th CYL Congress as the standards for your actions and consider the expectations of the party Central Committee and of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries as the motive force of your behavior. We hope you will wholeheartedly work for the four modernizations, be diligent in your studies for meeting the needs of the four modernizations and create a new atmosphere for achieving the four modernizations.

Comrades, we especially hope that you will make new contributions to creating a new situation in Liaoning's socialist construction in this new year and will fight a tough battle and win a new victory in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in Liaoning's social mood. In the meantime, I hope you will make new contributions to building the CYL, training new hands and transfusing new blood into the party. In short, I hope you will add luster to Liaoning's socialist cause in this new year.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG OPENS PARENTHOOD INSTITUTE

SK051146 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] On 15 December the provincial planned parenthood research institute held a festive ceremony for its opening.

This institute is a fairly comprehensive specialized planned parenthood research institute of our province. It has five laboratories and provides out-patient service and wards. Its establishment will help our province's planned parenthood work.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial party committee, cut the ribbon amid the rattle of firecrackers. Chen Beichen, deputy governor, delivered a congratulatory speech. Attending were Liu Yiyun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, leading comrades of provincial departments concerned and experts and professors from various municipalities and prefectures.

LIAONING'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS NOTED

OW150420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Shenyang, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province has made important reforms in its administrative management system. Of the 48 counties in the province, only 15 are still under two prefectural commissioner's offices and the 33 remaining are under the leadership of 10 large or medium-sized cities. The respective prefectural commissioner's offices have been merged into the city governments.

In the course of practice, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have understood the following fact: In more economically developed regions where there are major cities, it is of great significance to combine the cities with prefectures and let the cities lead both industry and agriculture and manage both the urban areas and the rural areas. The merger helps improve various irrational phenomena in economic life, such as the division between urban and rural areas, overlapping production, interrupted commodity circulation, wastes in transportation, multiple leadership and mutual impediment. The merger can bring into full play the pivotal economic role of central cities and industrial bases, promote the economic prosperity of the vast rural areas and townships and accelerate the development of the economy as a whole.

Specifically speaking, the leadership of large and medium-sized cities over counties and rural areas in Liaoning Province has four advantages: It is conducive to making overall arrangements, strengthening the economic relations between urban areas and rural areas and accelerating production and construction. It helps make industry and agriculture display their strong points, support each other and promote each other. It helps meet the new situation and strengthen leadership over building material and spiritual civilizations in the countryside. It is advantageous to simplifying administration, reducing levels of leadership and enhancing working efficiency. As some comrades have said, the urban leadership over the countryside is a law for undertaking socialist modernization.

The direct leadership of large and medium-sized cities over the rural areas in Liaoning Province was recommended in order to meet the objective demand of economic development. In the three decades and more since the founding of the People's Republic, particularly during the first two 5-year plan periods, the state built more than 400 large and medium-sized backbone enterprises in the cities and their suburban areas in Liaoning Province. The cities have become more and more important economically, politically and culturally. At the same time, the rural economic structure has also changed accordingly and the relations between the cities and the rural areas have become closer. In this situation, the separate administrative management systems and administrative organs of city governments and prefectural commissioner's offices of the past could no longer meet the development of the situation. It was necessary to build a new leadership structure and work out overall plans and make overall arrangements for the economy of both urban and rural areas. Experiments were repeatedly conducted from the early 1950's to the end of the 1960's. The results of the experiments showed that it was good to unify the leadership of the cities and the rural areas. Therefore, the system of direct management of counties by 10 large and medium-sized cities began to be stabilized in 1968.

The experience gained by Liaoning Province in the past decade and more shows that the administrative management system of cities managing counties conforms to the objective law of economic development, helps economic development in both urban and rural areas and helps improve the macroscopic economic results.

Since Haicheng and Hean Counties were placed directly under Anshan City, the city and the counties have become a "community" in production and commodity circulation. Anshan has a population of 2.5 million, with 48 percent in the urban area. It is now self-sufficient in grain and vegetables, has a surplus of fruit and can supply 70 percent of the pork it needs thanks to the rapid development of its rural economy, which obtains financial, material and technological support from the city. At the same time, the city industry, county industry and commune-run and brigade-run industries have become a unified system since the implementation of the system of city leading the counties. The commune-run and brigade-run industries can now rely on the leftover bits and pieces of materials from such large enterprises as the Anshan iron and steel complex to develop production. In 1981, the total output value of the commune-run and brigade-run industries in Anshan amounted to 330 million yuan.

Yingkou is a growing, light industrial city, and 70 percent of its industrial raw materials come from agriculture. In 1979, the city drew up overall plans for the development of bases producing commodity grain, cash crops, vegetables and other nonstaple food items, bases of diversified undertakings, fishery bases and so forth. At present, these plans are being implemented and a new situation of coordinated economic development in urban and rural areas is emerging all over the city.

In contrast, in Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures, where the system under which the commissioner's office has jurisdiction over the counties is still in force, there are contradictions urgently in need of reforms. The prefectural, county and city organizations of these two prefectures are at present located in two cities, each having its own administrative structure, territory and property rights. So, there are overlapping administrations with numerous departments under them engaged in endless haggling and shifts of responsibility. The masses in Chaoyang City say: "Even the air in Chaoyang is controlled by three offices," because the prefecture, city and county each has its own environmental protection organization, causing tremendous waste in manpower, financial and material resources. Therefore, many people call for the abolition of the administrative organizations under the commissioners' offices of the two prefectures and putting the work of the 15 counties under the leadership of Tieling and Chaoyang Cities.

In summing up the administrative system under which the counties are placed under the jurisdiction of cities, the Liaoning provincial party committee and provincial government also noted problems still remaining. For example, some leading comrades pay attention to the city but neglect work in the countryside; the various city commissions, offices and bureaus are exercising excessive control over the county departments under their authority, leaving little room for the county departments to do anything on their own initiative; some cadres are giving orders from the city and seldom go to the countryside; and some unhealthy ways of the cities are affecting the rural areas. These, however, are not problems of the system itself, but failures in work. If serious efforts are made for improvement in the future, these problems can be solved.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS IN BEIJING

OW281441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- While meeting with Taiwan compatriots attending the second session of the First Council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots at Zhongnanhai this afternoon, Liao Chengzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: In the coming new year, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots should more extensively unite and increase its contacts with Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and make fresh contributions to the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations.

He said: The national federation of Taiwan compatriots is a patriotic mass organization of Taiwan compatriots. You have made very good achievements in the effort to reunify the motherland and in undertaking the four modernizations over the past year. Facts show that the work of the federation of Taiwan compatriots is of great significance and can be greatly developed. I hope that you will continue to hold high the banner of patriotism and extensively unite with Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and the close relatives of personnel in Taiwan, increase your contacts with Taiwan compatriots living at home and abroad and those on the island, timely inform the departments concerned of Taiwan compatriots' opinions and demands, help them surmount difficulties in work and livelihood, assist the departments concerned in implementing the policies toward Taiwan compatriots and the close relatives of personnel in Taiwan and work hard to bring about a new situation.

Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned, including Wang Feng, Luo Qingchang, Kong Yuan, Ping Jiesan, Tong Xiaopeng, Ling Yun, Lin Yixin and Li Hou.

Following the meeting, Liao Chengzhi had a group photo taken with them to mark the occasion.

TUANJIE BAO ARTICLE URGES REUNIFICATION

HK040842 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0056 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- This year's first issue of TUANJIE BAO, which was published on 1 January, carries a signed article by Lu Bo [0712 2330] entitled "The People's Aspirations and Chiang Ching-kuo's 'Three No's'". The article says that 4 years have passed since the NPC Standing Committee issued the "message to Taiwan compatriots." During these years, the CPC and the people's government have adopted a series of measures to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland. In July 1982, after Chairman Ye Jianying put forward the nine-point proposal, Liao Chengzhi also wrote a letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo suggesting that the KMT and the CPC hold talks and bury the hatchet so that the motherland can be reunified. All these positive efforts have caused strong repercussions in Taiwan island and among the overseas Chinese. The pity is that, instead of making a positive response, the Taiwan authorities have repeatedly advocated "no contact, no talks and no compromise." Thus, many people of insight in Taiwan and large numbers of overseas Chinese have often talked about the stand of the Taiwan authorities. They hope that the Taiwan authorities will act "in conformity with the will of the people" and hold talks with the CPC as early as possible.

The article points out that in the past year, various social strata in Taiwan continued to urge the Taiwan authorities to carry out exchanges with the mainland in the academic, literary and art, educational, economical and technological fields.

At an academic discussion held last April in the United States on the 1911 revolution, both mainland and Taiwan scholars attended the discussion and promoted their mutual understanding. As was disclosed by Taiwan's papers, many Taiwan scholars were very much interested in this event. They demanded that the Taiwan authorities do not "exclude" such "natural contacts," but instead, "make essential improvement of and to expand" them. Some scholars have regarded the contact between the mainland and Taiwan in the academic field as "a matter that brooks no delay." They hold that they "really cannot see any harm to Taiwan."

People of insight in Taiwan have repeatedly advised the Taiwan authorities not to stubbornly reject contacts between the mainland and Taiwan, which is "a matter of humanity," for the more they reject it, the more they will "lose the support of the people residing abroad." They hope the Taiwan authorities will change the status quo and "adopt a more flexible policy." They must not "negate too early" "all the efforts" the CPC has made in this respect, and shut all doors to peaceful negotiations. The people are eager to see the two parties -- the CPC and the KMT -- hold talks as soon as possible so that "the legacy of cold war can be eliminated through peaceful negotiations and reunification." Some overseas papers also pointed out that although the CPC and the KMT are taking different stands on this question, both sides admit that "Taiwan is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory." This provides common ground. Since "both sides are prompted by a common 'sense of historical mission' in seeking reunification," the talks on a reciprocal basis can certainly be held "if both sides take an attitude of facing reality and a stand of 'being responsible for the people.'"

The article holds that at present, in Taiwan and abroad, many people are resentful of the Taiwan authorities stand of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." They hold that the KMT leaders are "not justified and can hardly win any support from abroad" for rejecting peaceful talks. It is absolutely an "unwise policy" for them to continue rejecting peaceful talks.

The article says that what the Taiwanese people are most interested in are not empty slogans but "effective and feasible measures for the reunification of the motherland." "Since the CPC does not advocate the reunification of China under a certain doctrine and has announced to the public that Taiwan can continue its present economic system and way of life, in response, the KMT must not advocate reunification under a particular doctrine either." It is meaningless to insist on Beijing's abandoning of communism before the talks are held, for it only tells the whole world that Taipei is incorrigibly obstinate on this problem. Some leaders of the overseas Chinese residing abroad have also emphasized that what Taipei is doing now fully shows that it "lacks the courage and breadth of mind to take the interests of the whole country into consideration."

In conclusion, the article says, as was pointed out by the people of insight in Taiwan and by overseas public opinions, the Taiwan authorities are absolutely unjustified in sticking to their "three no's" policy. If they go on like this, they can only make themselves more and more isolated until they lose everything in morality and justice and lose the people's support. Their future is really unimaginable.

CHINESE STUDENT CHEN ZHENJIAN RETURNS TO PRC

Issues Statement

HK130628 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1020 GMT 12 Jan 83

["Chen Zhenjian, a Chinese Student Who Has Studied in Canada, Issues 'My Statement' to Chinese and Canadian Reporters" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 January (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chen Zhenjian, a Chinese student who studied in Canada, issued his "my statement" to Chinese and Canadian reporters this afternoon.

The following is the text of the statement:

In November, 1980, I was selected and sent by the PRC Ministry of Education to Canada to study in the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture. On 2 December last year, I returned to my country and arrived at Beijing according to schedule. In Beijing, I met my wife and little daughter who came to Beijing to meet me and then returned to Fuzhou through Shanghai to happily reunite with my old mother and other relatives whom I had missed day and night. The leaders of the Fujian Provincial Institute of Agronomy and the research office where I work warmly welcomed my timely return after the completion of my studies. They have made satisfactory arrangements for my future work. I plan to begin working when my vacation ends.

Recently, some newspapers in Taiwan and North America have published some distorted reports about my return to my motherland. This has roused me to great indignation. I suspect their motives and purposes in doing this. Therefore, I find that it is entirely necessary for me to clarify the facts.

I am a native of Fujian, which is separated from Taiwan only by a stretch of water and where the people are kin with those in Taiwan. My relatives did not go to Taiwan at the time when the mainland was liberated. They went to Taiwan to seek a livelihood as early as after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. Up until this day, some of them have to have their bones burned away from their homeland and others cannot meet the relatives they miss.

My original plan was to leave Canada on 3 December and return to my country via Tokyo. When I extended my visa at the Canadian immigration department, I clearly told the Canadians that I would leave for my country on 3 December and the story that I was applying for a permanent stay in Canada was purely a fabrication. With the concern and arrangement of the Chinese Embassy in Canada, I planned to stay for 2 days (from 4-6 December) in Tokyo and meet my relatives there who would come from Taiwan. This was an important task that my old mother and other relatives had entrusted to me. I am sincerely grateful for the government of our country for the many years of concern it has shown for my relatives on both sides of the strait.

On the eve of my return, things suddenly changed. A Miss Tang, who tried to make me believe that she was sent by my relatives in Taiwan to meet me, visited me in Ottawa. My questioning of her proved that she did not know even the basic outline of my relative's family. Her name was Tang Jichun and her English name was Karen Tang. She came from Taiwan not long ago and lived in Toronto. From her words and deeds, I suspected that she was a professional agent from Taiwan. Obviously out of political consideration, she straightforwardly suggested that I go to Taiwan. At my flat refusal, she went on to say that if I went to Taiwan, I could immediately get a large sum of money and could become a professor there with a monthly salary of U.S. \$2,000. She said many other things in order to lure me. I seriously told her: "Though I have relatives in Taiwan, I was the first person sent by the Fujian agronomical sector to study abroad at the expense of our state. This has fully proved the government's confidence in and concern for the relatives of Taiwan people. I must never requite kindness with enmity or do anything against my country and people. Concerning my family, I will never go against my conscience to forget my old mother at home or desert my wife and children." I expressed my hope that the Taiwan authorities would refrain from giving me any more trouble and from seeking political gains in intimidating and threatening the students sent by my country to go to Taiwan.

From what Miss Tang said, I discovered that the Taiwan authorities would possibly send two people to "meet" me in Tokyo and have people to "protect" me at all places on my way. I found that if I returned via Tokyo, my safety would be in great danger because of the Taiwan authorities.

After turning things over in my mind again and again, I decided to make this public at the farewell party held by my teachers and friends in the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture on 26 November. I solemnly declared that "my only choice is to return to Beijing. If any trouble occurs in the future, I hope my friends will be my witnesses." After the party, I told this also to some other students from our country and my other friends. Later, I asked my country's embassy in Canada to help me change my return route and then with great sorrow sent a telegram to my relatives in Taiwan telling them not to come to meet me in Tokyo. That was how my rare opportunity of "meeting relatives in Tokyo" ended sadly because of the interference of Taiwan agents.

On 30 November, a driver at our embassy in Canada drove me to a bus stop in Ottawa and I took a bus to Monteria Airport alone. I took the French airline to Paris, changed to CAAC to Beijing and arrived safely on 3 December. The Taiwan authorities are very clear that under the present split situation, I have never wanted or been willing to go to Taiwan. What has been said about the CPC kidnapping me is purely a shameless fabrication.

I should like to advise the Taiwan authorities that they should not cling to their evil ways and should make allowances for the affections of the kinfolk among the people. They should loosen their restrictions and refrain from causing trouble regarding contact between friends and relatives among the civilians. I also hope that they will not persecute my relatives in Taiwan or create difficulties for their livelihood and safety because I refused to go to Taiwan. At the same time, I sincerely hope that they will place the interests of the nation first, refrain from adding new hostility to old ones and make more efforts for the reunification of China.

Thank you!

Meets Reporters

HK130644 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1401 GMT 12 Jan 83

['Chen Zhenjian Meets Reporters and Clarifies Distortion of His Return To China' -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing 12 January (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chen Zhenjian, a Chinese student who has finished his study in Canada at the expense of our state, gave an interview this afternoon to Chinese and Canadian reporters to clarify the facts, which have been distorted in reports in some newspapers, related to his return to his country.

Chen Zhenjian returned to Beijing on 2 December. On the eve of his return, he suffered from the interference of Tang Jichun, who came from Taiwan. Miss Tang resorted to deception, abduction and threat to force him to go to Taiwan. Chen Zhenjian firmly rejected her. After his return, some newspapers distorted the facts and published reports about his "mysterious disappearance," or his "being kidnapped or "lured into arrest by the CPC.

When Chen Zhenjian met with reporters, he first read "my statement" (published separately). After this, he said that the distorted report about his return to China was initiated by THE GLOBE AND MAIL, a Canadian newspaper, and therefore demanded that the paper publish the text of his statement. Then he answered reporters' questions.

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(Host), reporter of the Canadian TVP television station and Ou-Wei-Zhi [2962 4850 2535] a GLOBE AND MAIL reporter asked: How many days did you stay in the Chinese Embassy in Canada? Was it true that the officials in the embassy allowed you to stay there? Moreover, Ou-Wei-Zhi GLOBE AND MAIL reporter, asked another question: Since in those days you were frightened by threats from Taiwan, why did you not ask the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to protect you?

Chen Zhenjian answered: I stayed in the embassy for 3 days. It was only when I felt that my safety was in danger that I requested to be allowed to stay in the embassy. The embassy gave me permission to do this. During the 2 years I was in Canada, I felt quite safe all the time and never had any thoughts of calling for the police. It was only in the last few days before my return that I was intimidated by Miss Tang. I am a Chinese citizen. Naturally, I thought the safest and simplest way was to find help in my motherland's embassy.

The reporter of this agency asked: Why did you so resolutely tell Miss Tang that you wanted to return to the mainland of the motherland and would not go to Taiwan when she asked you to defect?

Chen Zhenjian answered: I love my socialist motherland. I must return. Moreover, my family is here. I also love Taiwan, but I cannot go there when it is separated from the motherland at present. As far as I know, most of the Chinese students studying in Canada are of the same mind as me. They want to learn more in order to better serve the construction of the motherland. What can justify us if we do not return, since our country has spent so much money for our study abroad even though our country is not yet rich at present. As for those who are unwilling to return, how many are there? Some newspapers have made quite a hue and cry about their defection, but the fact is their number is small.

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